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TODAY IN Arab news

Support for PNC
Crown Prince Abdullah declares at a regular meeting of the Council of Ministers that Saudi Arabia will support whatever decisions the Palestinians may adopt at the Palestine National Council meeting in Algiers. — Page 2

Turkish trade fair
Turkey almost doubled its exports to the Kingdom last year and is organizing its second Turkish Export Products Fair at the Jeddah Expo center on April 9-16. — Page 3

Polish resistance
Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski acknowledges that his government faces stubborn underground resistance. — Page 5

Toronto recovers
Rick Vaive's 40th goal of the season sparked a Toronto Maple Leafs recovery against the Pittsburgh Penguins in the National Hockey League. — Page 8

IMF funding
Chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, Paul Volcker, says the planned increase in the U.S. quota in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is vital to a healthy American economy and financial institutions. — Page 15

Soviet-Greek accord
The Soviet Union and Greece sign a 10-year agreement to boost economic and scientific ties. The prime ministers of both countries express happiness over the wide-ranging agreement. — Page 20

U.S. links Israel's security to pullout

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP) — President Ronald Reagan says the United States is ready to "take all necessary measures" to guarantee the security of Israel's northern borders if the Israelis withdraw their forces from Lebanon.

At the same time, the president is urging Arabs to accept Israel's right to exist and to let Jordan negotiate the future of the West Bank.

Reagan made the statements in a speech reviewing his foreign policy at midterm, prepared for delivery to the American Legion, a military veterans group, on Tuesday. The White House made several excerpts of his remarks available in advance.

In the speech, the president contends past U.S. policy-makers "had lost touch with changing world realities," and "ignored our responsibility to work for constructive change, not simply to try to preserve the status quo." He also declared that the "ultimate Soviet goal in Europe is to force the nations to accommodate themselves to Soviet interests on Soviet terms."

On the heels of allegations that U.S.-Israeli relations have worsened substantially over the situation in Lebanon, the president pledged: "This administration is prepared to take all necessary measures to guarantee the security of Israel's northern border in the aftermath of the complete withdrawal of the Israeli Army."

He was referring to U.S.-led efforts to get the Israelis and all other foreign forces out of Lebanon, which Israel invaded last summer. So far, Israel has refused to set a timetable for withdrawal.

"King Hussein should be supported in his effort to bring together a joint Jordanian-Palestinian team to negotiate the future of the West Bank, Gaza and Jerusalem," Reagan said.

Reagan has long urged Hussein to enter talks with Israel, and U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz said last week he sees a "reasonable possibility" the Jordanian leader will do so.

The president's speech came three days after Moshe Aroon, who is replacing Ariel Sharon as Israel's defense minister, contended that some Reagan administration officials have "idealized notions" about how fast a settlement in Lebanon can be negotiated among all parties involved.

King dedicates Riyadh water pipeline project

By Javed Hassan
Riyadh Bureau

RIYADH, Feb. 22 — King Fahd inaugurated the new pipelines which will transport drinking water from the Eastern Region, along the Gulf coast, to the capital and surrounding areas in what was described as the largest desalination and transportation scheme of its kind on earth.

King Fahd was received on arrival here by Crown Prince Abdullah, Prince Sultan, second deputy premier and defense minister, and many other dignitaries.

Agriculture Minister, Dr. Abdul Rahman Al Sheikh, said the project was part of a well integrated development plan for the whole country and that agricultural development was the foundation for overall national progress.

"A society that depends on foreign food sources is in danger," he said. "It will be secure at a time of international conflicts where the strong subdue the weak and the consumer is prey to the producers' whims and fancies." That is why the government has placed agricultural development in its right place because it is aware of its gravity and importance," he added.

The transportation system consists of two pipelines covering a 466 km. distance from the Jubail-2 desalination plant at Jubail. The pipes end up at the agriculture ministry's storage tanks near Riyadh from where water is supplied through the gravity process, due to the higher location of the tanks.

Six pumping stations have been set up along the route to provide booster effect to the

(Continued on back page)



King Fahd

Gulf oil states set to fix new prices

RIYADH, Feb. 22 (Agencies) — The oil ministers of Saudi Arabia and its three OPEC partners in the Gulf region met behind closed doors Tuesday to set the stage for announcing a new international price level for crude oil.

As Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani met with his colleagues from the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Qatar, the official Saudi Press Agency issued an open invitation to other OPEC countries to join in the price-setting procedure.

The agency said there were "rumors that some other OPEC ministers" will attend the Riyadh consultations. But so far the only OPEC member certain to attend appeared to be Iraq. The meeting was still in session at the time of going to the press.

The meeting was called in the wake of decisions by Britain, Norway and Nigeria to slash their prices between \$3 and \$5.50 per barrel. The weekend defection from the OPEC \$34 price structure by Nigeria — which is involved in a bitter dispute over price premiums within OPEC — was regarded bow-

ever as the turning point for the oil organization.

The Kingdom has made it abundantly clear they would fix a new benchmark for OPEC oil, unilaterally if need be, within a \$27-29 per-barrel range.

It wants as many other OPEC states to join in supporting the new threshold, an arrangement which would theoretically lessen the prospect of a free price dive in the glutted international market.

The oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, Mana Said Oteiba, said before leaving Abu Dhabi that the issue of African quality differentials added over the base price was "part and parcel" of any future agreement.

But he added: "We are going there (to Riyadh) with open hearts and hands and will discuss anything ... There is a possibility for everything."

Oteiba ruled out the possibility of holding any extraordinary meeting of the 13-nation organization. "We have had enough from the experience of the last two meetings," he said in reference to the Vienna and Geneva OPEC ministerial conferences, which were held in December and January respectively and ended in failure.

He said the present OPEC reference price of \$34 for light Arabian crude was no longer existent following the recent cuts by OPEC and non-OPEC states.

"We have to look for a new base (price) that should be agreed upon by all 13 OPEC members, who will have to defend it and abide by it."

In any event, Oteiba said, the Gulf countries "will take measures that will protect our interests and preserve our markets."

Uncertainty over oil prices affected the sterling.

Indira cries halt to Assam bloodshed

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22 (Agencies) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi Tuesday appealed for a halt to the bloodshed in elections in Assam in which the government admitted at least 1,127 persons, mostly Muslims, had died.

Speaking in parliament during an eight-hour debate on the Assam disturbances, the worst during an election in India's post-independence history, Mrs. Gandhi urged all sides to help launch a big relief and rehabilitation program.

The prime minister, who visited the scene of two massacres Monday, said the people of Assam needed all the assistance they could get.

Home Minister P.C. Sethi said at least 1,127 persons had died in the violence in Assam during a week of polling for a 126-seat local assembly. But more bodies were still being recovered. Press reports say about 2,000 died and the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reported fresh clashes in the past 24 hours. PTI said another 13 persons had died and more than 100 huts were set ablaze in the central Nowgong district of Assam.

Mrs. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party was heading for an absolute majority in the state assembly, but results of polling showed that a boycott campaign headed by Assamese militants opposed to the elections had had a major impact. By late afternoon the Congress had secured 45 of the 50 seats declared.

Election violence prevented completing the voting process for 18 assembly seats and for seven of 12 seats in parliament to be decided, the United News of India reported.

Critics said the Congress victory would be a hollow one because of extremely light turnout caused by violence and the boycott by native Assamese and by the major opposition parties.

Both houses adopted resolutions condemning "brutal killings and violence" in Assam and asking the people to work for "feelings of brotherhood and mutual cooperation" toward solution of the problem behind the slaughter. This is the presence of hundreds of thousands of Bengali-speaking settlers in Assam, many from Bangladesh, whom the native Assamese brand as illegal aliens to be removed from the voter lists and expelled.

Refuting opposition charges of forcing elections at gunpoint, Mrs. Gandhi told the chamber that "the guns were in the hands of those who did not want people to go out and vote. No party or group can hold the country to ransom."

Even as parliament debated, 50 more deaths were reported in the violence-torn state — 38 in group clashes, 11 bodies found and one killed by police bullets.



MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENT: Mass grave for Muslim children killed in carnage at Nellie village, Assam, Saturday. About 2,000 people, mostly Muslims, were massacred in the incident, according to official count.

Mexico plans reduction

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 22 (AFP) — Mexico will announce lower oil prices on Friday as a result of cuts in Nigerian and North Sea oil prices.

An official communiqué said Monday that the price reduction for Mexico's light and heavy crudes, retroactive to Feb. 1, would not necessarily be as great as the \$3.0 to \$5.5 per barrel cuts announced in the past few days by Britain, Norway and Nigeria.

Those countries' reductions "oblige all oil exporters to revise their price structure," the communiqué added, Mexico, which recently became one of the world's largest producers and is currently pumping 2.6 million barrels a day, is not a member of the OPEC.

Meanwhile, Venezuelan Energy Minister Humberto Calderon Berti deplored the \$5.5 cut by Nigeria — a fellow OPEC member and current OPEC chairman — as "regrettable and unfortunate."

Egypt, Sudan view Libyan row

KHARTOUM, Feb. 22 (AP) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak arrived Tuesday for a one-day visit and immediately held talks with President Jaafar Numeiri on bilateral cooperation and Sudan-Libya border tension.

Mubarak and Numeiri met privately without aides for one hour and then co-chaired the maiden session of the Supreme Council for Integration between Egypt and Sudan.

The council is the highest of several joint bodies provided for in an "integration charter" signed last Oct. 12.

During their private meeting, the two leaders were believed to have discussed the tensions which flared last week over a reported Libyan military buildup.

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Libya threatens to down AWACS

BEIRUT, Feb. 22 (AP) — Libya has threatened to shoot down U.S. early warning AWACS radar planes in Egyptian air space, rejecting Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's contention that the sophisticated aircraft were present for training purposes, the leftist Beirut newspaper *As-Safir* reported Tuesday.

It quoted a statement by Libya's official news agency Jana as saying "the excuses of Hosni Mubarak and his pretext that the

PNC urges MNF to protect refugees

ALGIERS, Feb. 22 (AP) — The Palestine National Council demanded on Tuesday that the Lebanese government and the multinational peacekeeping forces protect the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.

Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat told the council that 20,000 Palestinian refugees have been "pushed out of their homes" in southern Lebanon by militiamen loyal to renegade Lebanese Army Lt. Col. Saad Haddad.

The PLO leader warned that his forces "can reach southern Lebanon" and protect the refugees against the Israel-backed militias.

The PNC, the commando movement's parliament in exile, approved a set of resolutions submitted by a committee on conditions of the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.

The resolutions empowered the executive committee of the PLO to "take immediate action" toward protecting the estimated 500,000 refugees in Lebanon and providing them with adequate financial assistance.

The resolutions, read out by PNC member Tewfik Safadi, also called for Arab and international efforts to release an unspecified

Situation aboard hijacked jet critical

VALLETTA, Feb. 22 (AP) — Three Libyan hijackers Tuesday released a stewardess, carrying a request for medicine for a sick boy, nearly 44 hours after the Libyan Arab Airlines plane was forced to land on this Mediterranean island, airport officials said.

The stewardess got off the Boeing 727 at 2:30 p.m. (1330 GMT) and walked about 50 yards to a command post. Airport officials said the situation aboard the plane was critical and supplies of food and water aboard had run out.

The hijackers, who pirated the Libyan

Stockholm blast kills 1, injures 3

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 22 (R) — At least one woman died and three persons were injured Tuesday in an explosion, believed to have been caused by a bomb, at Stockholm's multi-story tax headquarters, police said.

Ambulances took three persons to hospital with minor injuries but police said there might be more victims. The explosion destroyed rooms on the second and third floors of the 23-story building, which houses the tax offices of one of the world's most highly taxed countries.

Police said the skyscraper did not appear to be in danger of collapsing.

domestic flight en route to Tripoli on Sunday

Prime Minister Dom Mintoff said the plane would not be refueled until the hijackers freed the remaining 161 captives. Maltese officials said. He told the hijackers that he had a message for them from the Moroccan government but he would not release its contents until they released all the hostages.

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Abdullah affirms support for PNC's resolutions

RIYADH, Feb. 22 (SPA) — Crown Prince Abdullah, the first deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, has said that Saudi Arabia backed beforehand whatever decisions the Palestinians might reach unanimously and the political course they will choose for themselves at the Palestine National Council (PNC) now meeting in Algiers.

Prince Abdullah told a regular meeting of the Council of Ministers he presided over Monday that Saudi Arabia wished to see a united Palestine Liberation Organization in a better position to play its honorable role in favor of the Palestinians.

"The Palestinian cause remains at the crux of our preoccupation and is our prime cause," he said. The crown prince added that the right was on the Palestinians' side and everyone should support the political framework they draw up for themselves.

Prince Abdullah said that what has so far been published and broadcast about the Algiers meeting gave rise to optimism about Palestinian action, especially at the international level. But he said, "efforts must be combined as of now to win over worldwide support for our cause, now that the world has begun to comprehend the Palestinian problem."

He also said the time was ripe, because the basic facts about Zionism's notorious practices have finally been unveiled, same as the dimensions of the colonialist settlement policy to which the Palestinians are subjected in occupied Palestine.

Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani said that, at the outset of the meeting, the cabinet was briefed by Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal on the outcome of the sixth ordinary session of the ministerial council of the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council which wound up here Sunday. The cabinet expressed satisfaction over the fact that the council stressed the need for constant coordination among GCC states vis-a-vis common issues, particularly those concerning the welfare and prosperity of their people.

The cabinet then reviewed the results of the visit of Bahrain's Prime Minister Sheikh Khalifa bin Salman Al-Khalifa to Saudi Arabia. During the visit he took up with Saudi Arabian leaders a host of issues pertaining to the Gulf in general, and other fateful issues. The cabinet also discussed a series of reports on Arab affairs, in general, and the PNC, in particular.

Dr. Yamani said that the cabinet approved a request by the minister of petroleum and mineral resources, Ahmad Zaki Yamani, to grant the National Glass Manufacturing Company a mining concession that would authorize it to exploit glass (silicon). It also approved a request by the oil minister to give the Southern Province Cement Company a mining concession that would enable it to exploit limestone. Likewise, the cabinet approved a third request by Yamani to give Al-Yamama Cement Company a mining concession, east of here, to extract the necessary raw material for the cement industry.

Generous aid urged

Drought hitting hard at Eritrea's population

By K.S. Ramkumar
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, Feb. 22 — Eritrea is facing a serious drought and unless generous aid pours in, its human and animal population will perish, according to Dr. Yousuf Berhanu, chairman of the Eritrean Red Cross-Crescent Society.

Berhanu, 35, who is here appealing to the Saudi Arabians to respond to the needs of the suffering humanity in Eritrea, told Arab News Tuesday that drought, a regular feature in the region, has this year been the severest with the last rains having been short in most areas resulting in negligible crop yields.

Berhanu, who arrived here from Bahrain, said he is in the midst of his tour of Arab countries asking for help in cash or kind to mitigate the suffering of the 75 percent drought-hit people of the region's four million population.

"The history of Eritrea, annexed by Ethiopia in 1961, in violation of the United Nations resolution federating it with that country in 1952, during the rule of Emperor Haile Selassie, and the life of its people, depending mostly on agriculture, has been full of strife, droughts, famine, migration and displacements," Berhanu said.

In contemporary history, there has never been any letup in the harassment of both



Dr. Yousuf Berhanu

manmade and natural factors, almost invariably complementing each other at one and the same time, making the life of Eritreans unbearable. "The unjust war waged by the colonial Ethiopian regime on our small country, the almost daily bombardments, massacres and wanton destruction of properties have few parallels in the world today," he added.

Its compounded effects "on our daily life,

family stability, social life, and productive labor are something unimaginable. Here is a small nation fighting for its just and undeniable right of self-determination and has been paying a heavy price through human and material sacrifices for over two decades now," Berhanu said.

One does not need any more testimony than to see for oneself the thousands of Eritreans living abroad scattered as refugees and their abject living conditions with uncertain individual and national rights."

Berhanu said that after evaluating the conditions of the thousands of displaced Eritrean victims of war and drought, his society has been able to assist the needy people in the different administrative units of the region in the past.

Through the various hospitals, clinics and mobile teams, the society has been able to provide medical treatment and combat major public health problems such as malaria and other diseases, he said.

According to Berhanu, thousands of school children are being offered primary education, particularly in the liberated areas. Also, vocational training is being provided, especially for the disabled war veterans so that they lead a purposeful life. A major effort has also been undertaken in the last few years to make hundreds of Eritreans literate in the rural areas.



Crown Prince Abdullah

Kingdom's aid to Yemen hailed

RIYADH, Feb. 22 (SPA) — A visiting North Yemeni delegation has expressed appreciation for relief aid provided by Saudi Arabia following the earthquake which caused heavy human and material losses in the Dhamar region in December. The team is on a visit to the Kingdom to explain the government's plan to reconstruct devastated areas.

Muhammad Abdul Wahhab Jahbari, leader of the delegation, said Monday there was pressing need for Arab, Islamic and international aid to overcome the difficult situation faced by the country.

Abourezk calls for Arab pressure on America

By Jean Grant
Alkhobar Bureau

DHAHRAN, Feb. 22 — "How have 3 million in Israel managed to defeat and humiliate 120 million Arabs?" asked James Abourezk, the first Arab American to be elected to the U.S. Senate.

Speaking in a public lecture at the University of Petroleum and Minerals (UPM), former Senator Abourezk said that Zionist success in influencing the American administration was due to the grassroots movement they set up to apply pressure on community leaders and government figures.

In the absence of any similar Arab pressure, the Zionists became the "sole source of information on the Middle East for citizens and government leaders." Because the pro-Israeli lobby is willing to provide candidates with funds and volunteer work, it is "small wonder that many politicians in America support the objectives of Israel," Abourezk said.

The Arabs, by contrast, "have done nothing." What we need, said the former senator from South Dakota, "is to become powerful enough ourselves to force the administration to take our demands seriously."

Grassroots movement

Abourezk argued that building a grassroots movement similar in strategy to the pro-Israeli lobby would counter what that lobby has done over the past 40 years. Such a movement would have enough political power to ease Zionist pressure on the American government and to allow it to make decision based on American self-interest alone.

Abourezk urged that the Arab world use its resources to tell its side of the story.

"There is little time left for the Arabs to do this because the economic power of the Arab world won't last forever, and if we wait, Israel will have annexed so much that there will be little left to negotiate," the senator said.

Abourezk has founded such a grassroots movement, the American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (see box). He credits it with turning American press coverage around during the Lebanese invasion.

"The press at the beginning of the invasion just said that the Israelis were chasing terrorists when in fact they were killing civilians," Abourezk said. But after the committee mounted a campaign of demonstrations, petitions, talk show appearances, and letters to the editor, "the press was unable to ignore what was going on in Lebanon."

"The result is that Israel is not the sacred cow it was before last June," Abourezk said, "although it is not yet fashionable to write anything negative about Israel."

Enemy of Arabs

In response to a question as to whether the Israeli claim denied

RIYADH, Feb. 22 (SPA) — An official source at the Ministry of Defense and Aviation has denied as completely unfounded a claim by the Israeli Chief of Staff that a Pakistani tank unit was stationed at Tabuk. The source said there were no non-Saudi armored or other units on Saudi Arabian territory. The Israeli Chief of Staff made the remark in a speech at the Hebrew University.

Addressing UPM audience



Former U.S. Senator James Abourezk

enemy of the Arab world was Israel or the U.S., Abourezk said that "Israel is the enemy for certain." The senator concerned that U.S. government policy has been an enemy of the Arab world, but argued this was not true of the American people who were unaware of government policy.

In the face of public apathy, the pro-Israeli lobby is able to influence American political decisions. Since the object of every politician is to get re-elected, most don't want to fight the issue. "They don't think of it as a life and death issue. It is easier to take the Zionists' money than have it go to someone who will run against me," goes their thinking."

Zionist lobby

Abourezk cited an example of how the Zionist lobby works: When in 1975, Kissinger and Ford were reassessing Israeli policy, the Israeli lobby went to 76 senators and got their signatures in a letter urging

administration support for Israel. It approached Senator McGovern to warn him that he had better sign because Edward Kennedy had already done so, and "it wouldn't look good to be the only presidential candidate who hadn't signed." Next they went to Kennedy and told him that McGovern had signed and "it wouldn't look good to be the only presidential candidate who hadn't."

"The lobby doesn't care if politicians like Israel but whether they will vote money for it," said Abourezk. Israeli success can be gauged by the \$3 billion it receives per year from the U.S. along with \$500 million in individual tax-deductible contributions.

Election season

Because the presidential election season is fast approaching in the U.S., Israel is deliberately slowing down negotiations in Lebanon. Unless there is a breakthrough before early summer, the Israelis will be in Lebanon a long time, the senator predicted.

Abourezk said of the Democratic presidential candidates that they are all strongly pro-Israeli. Both Mondale, the leading contender, and Cranston, pander to the Israeli lobby, while this is true of John Glenn to a lesser extent.

In answer to a question about what the Arabs can do, Abourezk said, "Let the Arabs stop dilly-dallying around." He recommended the establishment of a speaker bureau to articulate English-speaking Arabs who can tell Americans the Arab side of the story.

About the Camp David accord, Abourezk said that former U.S. President Jimmy Carter needed an agreement claim as a political victory since his popularity was very low when it was signed. Regarding the popularity of Anwar Sadat, the senator said that Arab leaders popular in the U.S. were unpopular in the Arab world and the other way around.

ADC: Profile and objectives

DHAHRAN, Feb. 22 — The American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) was founded by Sen. James Abourezk in September, 1980, after the scurrilous stereotyping of Arabs in the Abscam scandal during which the FBI used a phony sheikh as a corruptor of politicians. FBI head, William Webster, explained why the bureau had chosen an Arab impersonator, by saying, "We had to find an ethnic group everyone could believe would corrupt."

The goal of the ADC is to be of service to Arab Americans, a community of two to three million in the U.S., mostly Lebanese and Palestinian.

Stereotyping is the issue about which the

ADC mobilizes most American Arabs. Until now, people have been ashamed to be called Arabs in the U.S., Abourezk told Arab News, "but we are instilling pride in their heritage."

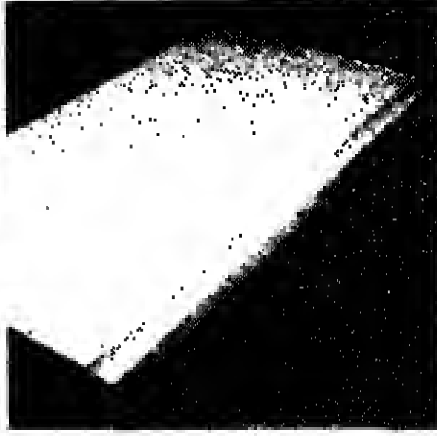
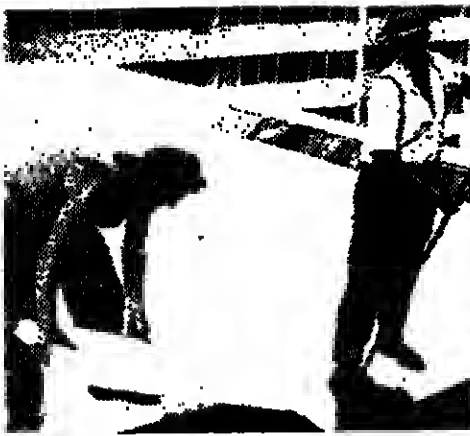
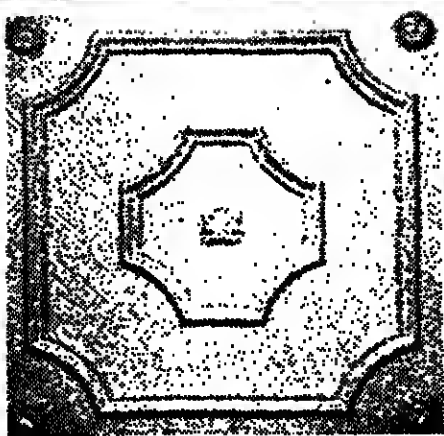
ADC now has 41 chapters with 15,000 members and is growing at a rate of 700 to 1,000 new members a month. The grassroots organization is an American one, but non-Americans can be non-voting members. ADC hopes ultimately to contribute to "ending the Middle East conflict peacefully."

Abourezk would like to start a chapter of ADC in the Kingdom. For further information write ADC, 1731 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20009, U.S.A.

Prayer Times

	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Bahran	Tabuk
Wednesday						
Fajr (Dawn)	5:22	5:26	4:57	4:46	5:10	5:41
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:34	12:35	12:07	11:53	12:18	12:47
Asr (Afternoon)	3:54	3:53	3:24	3:10	3:34	4:03
Maghreb (Sunset)	6:23	6:21	5:52	5:37	6:02	6:30
Isha (Night)	7:53	7:51	7:22	7:07	7:32	8:00

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Eastern region's biggest crowd-puller

Thousands view Alkhobar auto show

By Jean Grant
Alkhobar Bureau

ALKHOBAR, Feb. 22 — In February in the Eastern Province a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of cars. The region's biggest crowd-puller, the annual motor show at the Al Gosaibi Hotel's Exhibition Hall in Alkhobar, may be a little later here than those in Jeddah and Riyadh, but it is all the more eagerly awaited.

Thousands of visitors are crowding into the motor show this week to view more than 100 spitting-new '83 models on display. Saad Al-Mosall, head of the Damman Chamber of Commerce, opened the annual show which continues at the Al Gosaibi Hotel until Feb. 25.

Despite superficial changes in lights and grills, however, most cars in the show look much the same as those now cruising down the new network of highways in the Eastern Province. One difference lies in the trend to more colorful cars. White, the favorite color, is meeting competition from the snazzy two-tones of several new models. "People used to want white because of the heat," said Gerard Wolfson of Ameco which sells Cadillacs, Oldsmobiles, and Chevrolets, "but that is changing; the biggest factor in heat, after all, is glass, not color."

The electronic age is influencing motoring. There is now color TV and video for the passengers in the Isuzu Trooper. In the Dodge Ram Charger, a male voice reminds you to fasten your seat belt or to pick up your keys, then thanks you for compliance. Air conditioning is now standard on virtually all models, and many large cars boast dual air conditioning for maximum comfort forward and rear. There is also a willingness to open up to the sun when weather permits as seen in the many sun roofs in the '83 models.

Several companies are promoting "on and

off highway" vehicles as a substitute for the pick-up truck, which may henceforward be reserved for livestock while the bedouin family travels stylishly across the sands in a luxurious 4-wheel drive.

Motor shows traditionally give the common man a chance to get a close look at the historic cars enjoyed by the fabulously wealthy. Alkhobar's motor show is no exception. Wistful men clustered around the two gleaming Rolls Royces on display: the Corniche and the Silver Spirit priced at SR600,000 and SR340,000 each. Those lucky few who can afford one of these beauties may be interested to know that Rolls Royce have now opened a showroom and workshop in Alkhobar. No longer will their chauffeurs have to motor east from Riyadh before taking the car out for its inaugural spin.

Hassan Chatila, sales director at Universal Motors, the agent for Rolls Royce, claimed that the recession made little mark on sales. In 1982, 112 were sold in the Kingdom.

Other automotive eye-catchers were the sports cars: the Porsches, Ferraris, and Lom-borghini. At 280 km/hour, the Lom-borghini with its eight cylinders and carburetors is priced at SR150,000. The Ferrari, which takes only 22 seconds to zoom up to 300 km/hour, has 12 cylinders and a computerized system costs SR220,000. A white Porsche 935 oo show is "the fastest production car in the world," according to Omar Abu Khadra, of the family that sells them here. Last year 130 of these lightning bolts were sold as well as numerous slower Audis and VWs.

For those who fancy a fast car and cannot afford these tidy sums, Datsun has brought out the 280ZX. With a six-cylinder, electronic fuel injection, a 2.8 liter engine and five-speed shift, it has a James Bond look, thanks to its sleek T-bar roof. It can race up to 200 km/hour and not surprisingly attracted a

crowd of young men.

Japanese cars have cornered 78 percent of the Kingdom's market with Toyota, Datsun, and Mazda sharing the bulk of sales. They were all well-represented at the motor show.

Toyota's Cressida (sister to Crown, Corona, Cecelica and Corolla) has had a "minor face lift with a redesigned bonnet to improve aerodynamics, new radiator, grill and lights," said Ian Thompson, market planning manager of Abdul Latif Jameel Company, the largest independent distributor of Toyotas in the world.

Each year there is a "lucky draw" at the motor show. Last year a 12-year-old lad won a Nissan car. This year again Nissan is offering a car. One of the 30,000 tickets which have been drawn up will win an '83 Nissan Sunny. It now stands festooned with garlands, on a pedestal outside the entrance to the show.

The Mazda 626, out only a few weeks, is completely new, with front wheel drive. It comes in a two-door sports coupe, a four-door sedan, and a five-door hatchback. Mazda's 929, brought out last year, remains basically the same. The 323, the baby of the Mazda family, is a front wheel drive in a three-door hatchback and four-door models while the 323 station wagon Variant has rear wheel drive.

The Americans were represented by Chrysler, Dodge, and General Motors cars. "The fleet business is now static in the Kingdom," admitted Bruce Thom, field operations consultant for General Motors overseas, "but retail sales of Chevrolets, Buicks, Oldsmobiles and Cadillacs are up." Ameco, GM's distributor here, offers a two-year warranty for the American cars which have the same safety features as those sold stateside. With all cars priced above SR35,000, Ameco caters to the upper management level.

Impostor held for posing as traffic officer

JEDDAH, Feb. 22 — An impostor was arrested here while posing as a traffic officer before the head of the Iqama (legal stay permit) division of the Passport Department, Al-Madina reported.

The man entered the office of Capt. Hassan Abbas Rashwan, pretending that he was an officer from the Jeddah Traffic Department, and asked him to facilitate the procedures for certain papers to be processed. He told the Iqama officer that he was among a batch of newly-appointed traffic officers, just back from a training course in the United States.

Capt. Rashwan, who personally knows many of his colleagues at the Traffic Department, suspected the impostor and kept chatting with him until it was discovered that he was an alien from a sisterly Arab country. The impostor was immediately sent to Capt. Shabbat Ahmad Mufti, Jeddah's traffic commander.

'Arab Gulf Anti-Pollution Day' slated

RIYADH, Feb. 22 — April 24 has been proclaimed as "Arab Gulf Anti-Pollution Day," Al-Riyadh reported.

A special committee, comprising Saudi Arabian researchers and representatives of

Research ship 'Hattan' expected soon in Jeddah

JEDDAH, Feb. 22 — The research ship Hattan, belonging to the Meteorological and Environment Protection Department, will arrive soon at Jeddah Islamic Port, Al-Madina reported.

The ship was built in Britain according to

Remove debris from project sites outside cities, departments instructed

RIYADH, Feb. 22 — The Council of Ministers has given instructions to all ministries, government departments and public enterprises carrying out projects for them outside the cities to remove their debris and other waste which might constitute an obstacle to livestock and impede the traffic of cars, Al-Riyadh reported.

The departments were told they should include clauses clean-up in their contracts. According to a decree by the Council of Ministers, the companies should be strongly reminded that they should preserve the citizens' interests and animal resources and avoid any interruption of the traffic flow near project sites.

Pilgrim expressway will ease traffic

JEDDAH, Feb. 22 — According to the instructions of King Fahd, two lanes of the Madinah/Jeddah/Makkah expressway will soon be opened to ease the pilgrim traffic flow during this year's pilgrimage season, Al-Madina reported.

though the construction will be completed later on.

The King ordered that the new road and its bridges be used before the Haj time, even

The Madinah/Jeddah expressway will measure 452 kilometers and the Makkah/Madinah road 430 kilometers. Contractors have been urged to expedite the construction in compliance with the King's wish.

Studies show gold mine is feasible

MAHD EL THAHAB, Feb. 22 — A new gold mine will soon be opened here at the eastern edge of Jabal Al Mahd, a few meters from an old mine exploited from 1936 to 1952. The mining stopped until recent studies detected large deposits of gold in the same mountain, Al-Riyadh reported.

Prospecting began in 1976 and samples showed, after analysis, that gold was available in industrial quantities. Petromin, therefore, signed an agreement with a British firm to exploit the existing quantities for the coming two years.

Further research is under way in the mineral rich area. Latest reports about Jabal Sael, 40 kilometers northeast of here, and Ummul Damar further east point to the presence of brass, zinc and other minerals.

Ambulance service

JEDDAH, Feb. 22 — Within a few days the Saudi Arabian Red Crescent will for the first time introduce its ambulance service in Saudi Arabia.

A spokesman for the Red Crescent told Al-Madina that the ambulances will operate between Jeddah and Makkah; Jeddah and Madinah; Taif and Makkah; Riyadh and Taif; Madinah and Qasim and Qasim and Riyadh.



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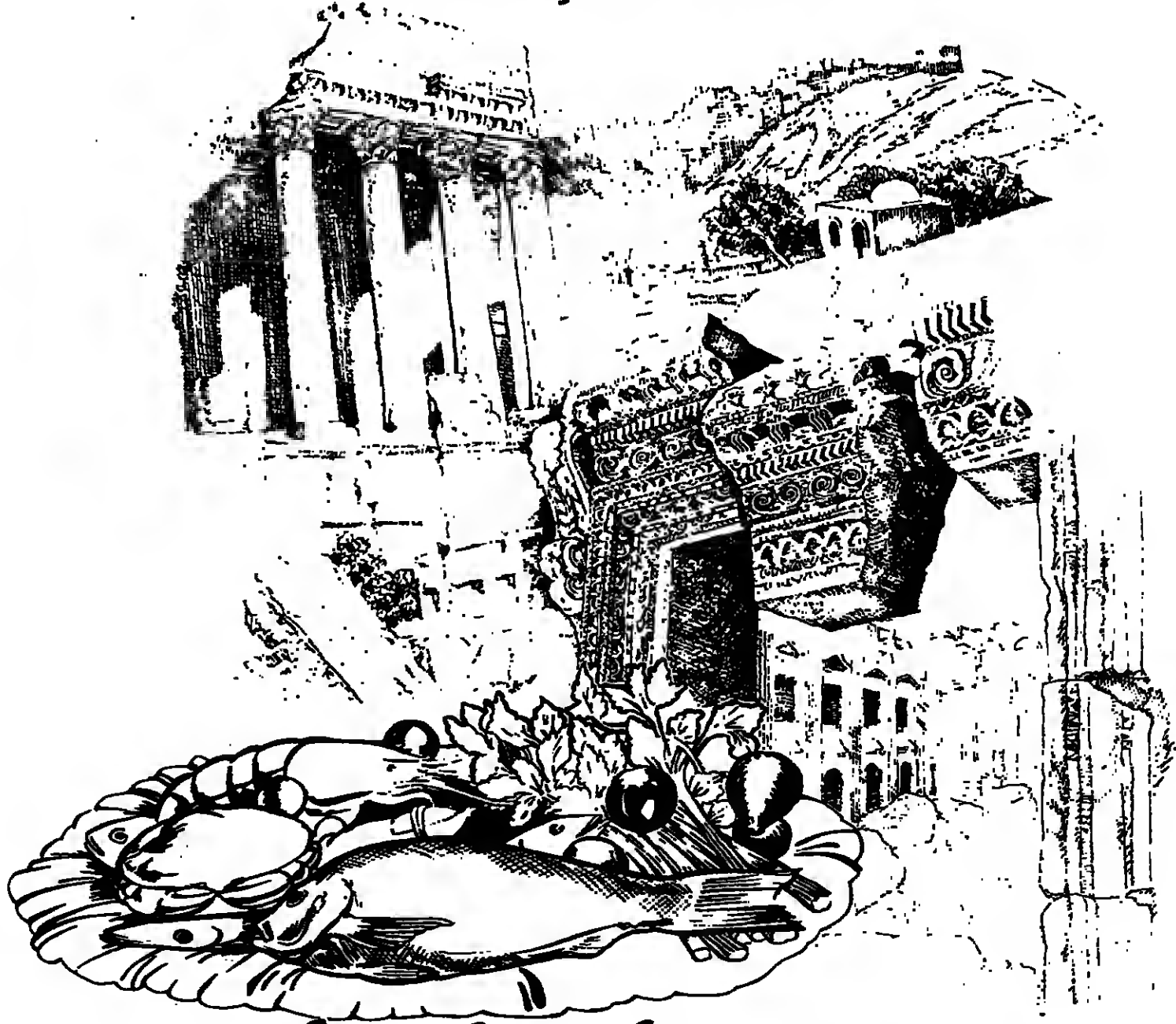
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مکرمات و فضائل

Opponents continue to operate

Jaruzelski admits resistance

WARSAW, Feb. 22 (AP) — Polish leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, in his first televised address since announcing the suspension of martial law in December, on Monday acknowledged that his government faces stubborn underground resistance.

Although its main headquarters have been routed and the plans and actions directed against Socialist Poland unmasked, although the working people are becoming increasingly aware of the harm inflicted by the counterrevolutionary opposition, the opponent nevertheless continues to operate," Jaruzelski said.

Addressing a regional meeting of the Polish United Workers' (Communist) Party in the southern industrial center of Katowice, Jaruzelski said 1,250,000 persons had joined new unions his government hopes will replace the independent Solidarity labor federation, outlawed last October.

Jaruzelski, who draws power from his post

as head of the party, prime minister, and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, urged Polish workers not to boycott the new unions.

Solidarity, suspended with the declaration of martial law in December 1981, claimed 9.5 million members. Polish officials have admitted that Solidarity members were boycotting the new unions, and Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski said in Hungary that the 2.5 million Communist Party members might be urged to join to swell the ranks.

The new unions lack Solidarity's powerful regional and national coordinating committees and, although they may strike, may not do so on political grounds.

Jaruzelski said that "supra-factory" committees of the new unions, which are not envisaged until 1984 or later under legislation authorizing their creation, will be allowed to take place more quickly. The gesture appeared designed to attract more

workers to the new unions.

Turning to the opposition, Jaruzelski said that "a struggle for social consciousness is going on in Poland, a struggle for the people's attitude to what is going on in this country and around the world."

Repeating recent government propaganda blaming the labor upheaval on dissident intellectuals rather than the workers, Jaruzelski said "the true instigator" of unrest "are well-educated, sophisticated advisers, ring-leaders, animators and inspirers."

The text of Jaruzelski's speech, broadcast over state-run television, was distributed in English and Polish by the official news agency PAP.

The general, wearing his uniform and an array of medals, lashed out at the Reagan administration for imposing sanctions on Poland and the Soviet Union after the military crackdown, and thanked the Kremlin for its political and economic help in the crisis.



Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski

Court halts revelations of U.K. palace life

LONDON, Feb. 22 (AP) — Buckingham Palace was granted an injunction against *The Sun* newspaper Monday stopping the mass-circulation tabloid from publishing more revelations of palace life as told by a royal kitchen worker who quit three weeks ago.

Buckingham Palace sought the high court injunction after *The Sun* on Monday splashed the first story attributed to kitchen worker Kieran Kenny, 20. It was an account of breakfast in bed at the palace for Queen Elizabeth II's second son, Prince Andrew, 23, and his American actress friend Koo Stark, 26.

Palace lawyers argued at a behind-closed-doors hearing that Kenny had broken a secrecy pledge exacted from all royal employees, the queen's assistant press secretary Victor Chapman told the Associated Press.

The pledge, known as "an undertaking of confidence," binds royal employees never to talk about palace life, including after they leave.

Chapman said Kenny worked in the Buckingham Palace kitchens for two-and-a-half years before leaving. The 4-million circulation *Sun*, Britain's biggest selling daily newspaper, carried Kenny's story under a centerfold headline "Queen Koo's romps at the palace."

The story claimed Miss Stark, who once starred in cheap movies, spent nights at the palace with Andrew while the queen and her husband Prince Philip were away.

Andrew would hang a "do not disturb" sign on his bedroom door and order footmen to leave bacon and eggs for them outside in the morning, after giving a "discreet knock," the story said.

Chapman refused to comment on the contents of the *Sun* story. But he said the palace had been granted injunctions previously on "numerous occasions" when former employees had gone to newspapers with alleged accounts of the private lives of royalty.

Buckingham Palace spokesmen have denied previous newspaper reports of Miss Stark spending nights there.

The British Broadcasting Corp. quoted an unidentified spokesman for *The Sun* as describing the palace's court action as "amazing" and saying the newspaper intended to appeal.

The handsome prince, currently on duty as a Royal Air Force helicopter pilot, cut short a two-week Caribbean vacation with Miss Stark last October after the couple were dogged by reporters and photographers.

He took the holiday after serving in the front-line in Britain's 74-day war with Argentina over the Falkland Islands.

The Sun had billed Tuesday's Kenny revelation as: "The day I asked Di about her strapless dress." Princess Diana, 22, is the wife of heir to the throne Prince Charles.

Pym told to investigate Exocet missile deal

LONDON, Feb. 22 (AP) — Britain's Foreign Secretary Francis Pym was asked Monday to investigate a newspaper report that international gunrunners and businessmen were plotting to sell Argentina 30 Exocet missiles.

Exocet missiles destroyed two British ships in the 74-day war that followed Argentina's invasion of the Falklands last April 2.

Opposition Labor Party legislator Tam Dalyell, a persistent critic of the conservative government's Falkland Islands policy, wrote Pym asking him to obtain verification of the deal from British component manufacturers and the missile's French assemblers.

A foreign Office spokesman said he had no comment on the request.

The *Sunday Observer* alleged that the group had paid a Sudanese official \$200,000 to serve as a form for the order worth about \$15 million.

Behind the purchase, the newspaper alleged, was American textile businessman Alex Klein of a firm called Tripletex in New York's Brooklyn borough.

However, a Tripletex official in New York, who declined to be identified said the report was "too ridiculous" to comment on. "This is a textile firm and we deal only with textile and

nothing else," he said.

"If Argentina is so determined to have Exocets on this scale, what is likely to happen during the construction period of the airport at Port Stanley?" Dalyell asked.

He suggested that the missiles would enable Argentina to attack to 880 million-pound (\$1.4 billion) airport planned at the Falklands capital.

The *Observer* reported that the missile deal was uncovered when an unidentified British arms dealer involved turned against his associates and called the paper because he felt the sale was against his country's interests.

Freeze idea 'ignores' Soviet arms buildup

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (R) — U.S. Air Force Secretary Verne Orr said that although the nuclear freeze idea was attractive, it overlooked the 20-year history of Soviet arms buildup.

He charged the Soviet Union with being a fundamentally duplicitous negotiating partner, adding that effective arms reductions required some balance between the two parties.

Defending President Reagan's proposed five-year \$1.600 billion military buildup, Orr said: "Restoring the military capability of the nation is the most positive step that can be taken toward meaningful arms reduction because it will restore this balance."

"The freeze movement could undermine the basis of our national security," he told the American Legion's annual conference. Orr said he thought most Americans felt that supporting an immediate freeze was the same as opposing nuclear war.

"This preception is wrong...The real danger of the 'freeze now' proposal is that the American public is being led into thinking there is an easy road to arms control," he said.

"The proposal's simplicity is attractive but overlooks the months and years of required negotiations the past 20-year history of Soviet arms buildup and the difficulties in negotiating with a fundamentally duplicitous negotiating partner," he added.

Orr said the nuclear freeze implied that if one side reduced arms, the other side would reciprocate. "Such is not the case...The Soviet buildup in weaponry occurred during the time when we were reducing our own capability...When we build, they build when we stop, they build," he said.

Reagan campaign fails to reduce drug supplies

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP) — After one year of President Ronald Reagan's war on drugs, government figures show that on U.S. streets heroin and cocaine are slightly more plentiful, cheaper and purer, and marijuana prices have remained stable.

Top-level officials of the Drug Enforcement Administration acknowledged there was no decline in the overall availability and consumption of illegal drugs in the United States in 1982.

Acting DEA administrator Francis Mullen conceded in a recent interview that the stepped-up government effort basically produced a draw in the battle with drug traffickers during its first year. But he remains confident that the addition of more than 1,000 new agents and prosecutors this year will cut down the drug problem.

Gary Liming, assistant DEA administrator for intelligence, said, "drug traffickers paid a higher price to operate in 1982, but we haven't hurt them bad enough for them to make major changes. They've just made adjustments so far, but that day will come."

The DEA measures the availability of drugs primarily through tracking the street price and purity of drugs. Lower prices and higher purities mean more drugs are available.

In 1982, DEA figures show the average price of cocaine was 62 cents per milligram, down from 69 cents in 1981. Average street purity was 13 percent in 1982, up from 11.6 percent in 1981.

For heroin, the average cost of one milligram fell from \$2.33 in 1981 to \$2.13 in 1982 while purity rose from 3.9 percent to 5 percent. In addition, hospitals reported a rising number of heroin-related injuries.

Mullen noted, however, that this retail supply was maintained at increasing cost to drug suppliers as federal seizures of all three drugs surged.

With considerable fanfare, the administration took several major steps in 1982. The Federal Bureau of Investigation joined the \$127.5 million drug fight, opening more than 1,000 investigations during the year.

Vice President George Bush supervised a permanent joint task force in south Florida to seize cocaine and marijuana coming from Latin America; coast guard cutters watch the Caribbean straits through which drug ships pass, and the military was authorized to help gather intelligence on drug ships and planes

Sweden planning steps against illegal entry

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 22 (R) — Sweden, worried about a rising tide of illegal immigrants, is considering fining airlines which bring them into the country, immigration officials said.

The immigrants, carrying false passports bought from black market travel agents, come mostly from Iran and Iraq, the two warring Gulf states, and fly from airport to airport until they find a country which will admit them. Last year Sweden took over 700 who risked persecution in their countries but deported a further 800.

"Now the trickle has become a flood and we must find a solution," one immigration official told Reuters.

He said the authorities were considering fining airlines which carried illegal immigrants as is done in the United States. A meeting is expected shortly between immigration officials and the 15 airlines which fly to Sweden.

Foreign Ministry officials have also discussed the problem recently with the ambassadors of Bulgaria, East Germany and Romania, the usual first stops for Iraqi and Iranian immigrants.

A spokesman for the Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) said it would be unfair if the authorities expected the airlines to check for false documents and create "long lines at terminals."

Missing newsmen alive in Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 22 (AFP) — An American and two Swedish journalists who disappeared in El Salvador a week ago are alive and have asked for Red Cross protection in leaving a guerrilla-controlled zone, according to a guerrilla radio station monitored here Monday.

In the broadcast carried by the new guerrilla station Radio Guazapa, Michael Luhan, 30, a correspondent of the *Dallas Morning News of Texas*, and Jens Rydstroem, 27, and Thom Thulin, 28, of the Swedish Communist newspaper *Ny Dag*, appealed for help in leaving the Guazapa area 30 kilometers north of here.

A spokesman for the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) said here Monday night that it had asked for Salvadoran government authorization to send a mission to the Guazapa area to protect the three journalists as they left. The spokesman did not say if the ICRC had received a reply.

On Saturday, the Salvadoran army accused foreign correspondents in El Salvador of having closing contacts with the guerrillas and of sending "disinformation" abroad "suggesting that there is a powerful guerrilla movement here."

Last year three Dutch journalists were found dead near the northern town of Chalatenango. The government claimed they had been killed in a battle with guerrillas who they had been accompanying but witnesses said murdered by an army patrol.

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Over Cambodia

ASEAN strategy to isolate Vietnam

BANGKOK, Feb. 22 (AFP) — The non-Communist countries of Southeast Asia are about to intensify their efforts to drive Vietnam into greater diplomatic isolation ahead of the forthcoming nonaligned summit in New Delhi, diplomatic circles here said.

Their strategy is to call for Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who heads the Cambodian anti-Vietnamese resistance, to address the meeting, despite India's refusal so far to invite him.

But this demand seems to be at least as much a goal in itself as a means of increasing pressure on the pro-Soviet Indochinese countries to force them to negotiate, some observers think.

Prince Sihanouk heads the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, composed of the three Cambodian resistance movements who oppose the presence of 150,000-180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

The campaign to support him at the nonaligned is spearheaded by three members who also belong to the non-Communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) — Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore. However they have a much lower chance of success in getting Prince Sihanouk to New Delhi than at the United Nations General Assembly last September, diplomatic sources here said.

On that occasion Hanoi suffered an expected blow when Prince Sihanouk, whose coalition represents Cambodia at the United Nations, made a striking appearance at the General Assembly.

But Vietnam, which managed to get the nonaligned summit in Havana in 1979 to

declare the Cambodian seat empty, has widely made it known that it would consider Prince Sihanouk's presence in New Delhi a more serious setback. It will accordingly do its utmost to counter ASEAN's efforts to reopen the issue last settled in favor of the Phnom Penh government which it supports.

The rule of consensus within the nonaligned movement will work to its advantage in this respect, diplomatic circles here thought.

The ASEAN countries can only hope to extract all they can from the advantage they gained at the United Nations to persuade some of the nonaligned members to opt for a still hypothetical "Sihanouk solution." They will count on Prince Sihanouk's prestige with part of the movement, which he helped to found.

Some diplomats here mentioned that the three ASEAN nonaligned members might threaten to withdraw from the movement, although the countries concerned have denied this.

Western diplomats here thought that few of the nonaligned countries would be ready for a showdown on behalf of Cambodia that could provoke new divisions in the movement. They thought the possibility of India simultaneously inviting the head of the Phnom Penh regime Heng Samrin and Prince Sihanouk at the last minute even more unlikely in view of the current standing of the two camps.

Thailand has publicly expressed satisfaction at Moscow's recent change of attitude over Cambodia, while admitting that there has been no basic change in the Soviet position of support for Hanoi.

Nonaligned policy shifts unlikely

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22 (AFP) — Cambodia, Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq war and economics head the agenda for the upcoming nonaligned summit expected to produce no spectacular policy shifts but a subtle softening of criticism of the United States.

Workmen labored to put the finishing touches to the flag and flower-bedecked Vigyan Bhavan conference hall here in preparation for the March 7-11 meeting of leaders from 97 nonaligned nations and organizations.

But draft political resolutions circulated for the Indian diplomatic showcase give no indication of any major surprises taking shape at the summit, to be preceded by committee meetings starting March 1 and a foreign ministers' conference.

They do reflect, however, efforts to mute the movement's previously high criticism of U.S. policy, apparently in a bid to ease fears the 22-year-old group had been heading toward a more pro-Soviet tilt under the leadership of Moscow's ally Cuba.

The 23-page draft criticizes Israel's "habitually aggressive and expansionist

policies" and expresses "grave concern" over military, financial and political support for the Jewish state.

Other political issues expected to be discussed are the dragging efforts for independence for Namibia, international relations with South Africa and the Falkland Islands dispute, in which the draft reiterates support for Argentinian sovereignty.

The draft on economic resolutions suggests reconvening the Bretton Woods conference that led to the establishment of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund after World War II.

Malaysia's Deputy Prime Minister Musa said that it was time for the nonaligned movement to end political "bickering" and "get on with the much more substantive work of helping each other economically."

India, which will take the helm of the nonaligned movement is going all out to make a success of the summit, which comes amid bloody unrest in the country's northeast that has reportedly left hundreds of persons dead. It has spent some \$25 million to renovate the Vigyan Bhavan conference hall.

Bomb kills Irishman

ARMAGH, Northern Ireland, Feb. 22 (AP) — A policeman was killed and several others injured Monday night when a bomb they were examining in a derelict building exploded, police said.

The victim, who was not immediately identified, was the third person killed violently in this strife-torn British province in the past three days.

The outlawed Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility for the fatal shootings Sunday of a policeman at Warrenpoint, County Down, and of a mailman in County Fermanagh on Saturday.

Police said they believed the mailman was shot mistakenly for a colleague who was also a part-time member of the mainly Protestant Ulster Defense Regiment Militia.

The IRA is fighting to reunite this Protestant-majority province with the Catholic Republic of Ireland.

Chinese pilot shot dead

TOKYO, Feb. 22 (AP) — An off-duty Chinese pilot was shot to death by a crew member when he attempted to hijack a Soviet-made Ilyushin-14 to Taiwan after takeoff from Hangzhou Sunday, Kyodo news service reported.

The pilot, who had boarded the plane as a passenger, was shot in a struggle over the plane's controls shortly after forcing it to fly to Taiwan. Kyodo said, quoting informed sources in Shanghai and Peking.

German environmentalists protest acid rain

BONN, Feb. 22 (AP) — Dozens of West German environmentalists climbed power plant smokestacks and sent hundreds of balloons floating toward East Germany Monday in a countrywide protest against acid rain.

A spokesman for "Robin Wood," a previously unknown coalition of local environmentalist groups said the protestors were demanding that Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government increase its efforts to fight acid rain.

The protests, which took place in West Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne and other cities, came two days before the Kohl cabinet was to discuss plans to order an increase in the filtering of industrial and power plant smokestacks.

In West Berlin, the local Robin Wood chapter attached anti-acid rain slogans to hundreds of balloons and sent them floating toward East Berlin.

The slogans asked East Germans to raise environmental issues in their country, a spokesman for the group told reporters.

In both West Berlin and Cologne, activists scaled power plant smokestacks and draped them with banners reading "stop acid rain."

A "Robin Wood" spokesman told reporters in Bonn that the coordinated climb was begun before dawn to foil security guards at the two plants.

On Wednesday Kohl's conservative

cabinet is slated to discuss a proposed bill that would order a sharp reduction in sulfur and nitric oxides at smokestacks around the country.

Industrial groups have argued against the proposal, while environmentalists say it does not go far enough.

Environmental issues play a large role in West German politics, and form a major plank in the platform of the Greens Party, a political coalition of environmentalists, pacifists and anti-nuclear activists running in the country's March 6 national election.

The Robin Wood spokesman offered no membership estimate for his group, but said it had chapters throughout West Germany.

Jailed Dominicans face Canada deportation

TORONTO, Feb. 22 (AP) — Thirty-two nationals of the Dominican Republic who entered Canada disguised as a volleyball team have received jail terms and face a deportation hearing after pleading guilty to entering the country fraudulently.

The 11 women and 21 men wore identical track suits when they arrived at Toronto Airport on Feb. 12, said staff Sgt. Edwin Keough of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Keough said a joint investigation by the RCMP and Canadian immigration officials

cracked a ring that was smuggling Dominican nationals into the United States via Canada.

"They said they were en route to a volleyball conference in Boston," Keough said.

"But when we interviewed them we found they were not familiar with the basics of the sport ... except that it was played with a ball."

"All 32 bad fraudulent Dominican passports plus illegally obtained U.S. multi-entry visas."

Entries in the passports showed each one had been used for entry into the United

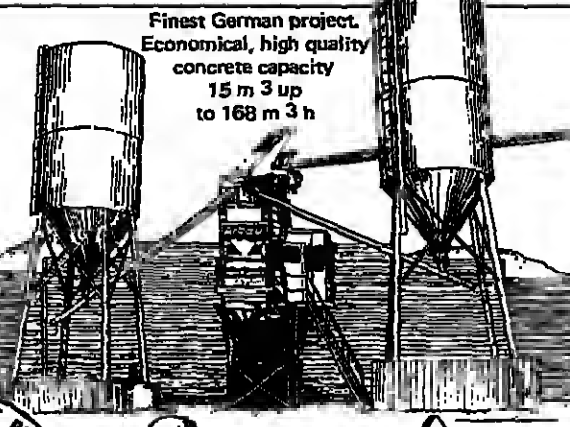
States three times since October, 1982. The page with the picture of the holder had been torn out and substituted.

Thirty-one of the Dominicans were sentenced in provincial court to 30 days for entering the country fraudulently. One man, described by police as the leader, was sentenced to three months for fraudulent entry and three months, to be served concurrently, for giving misleading information at an immigration hearing.

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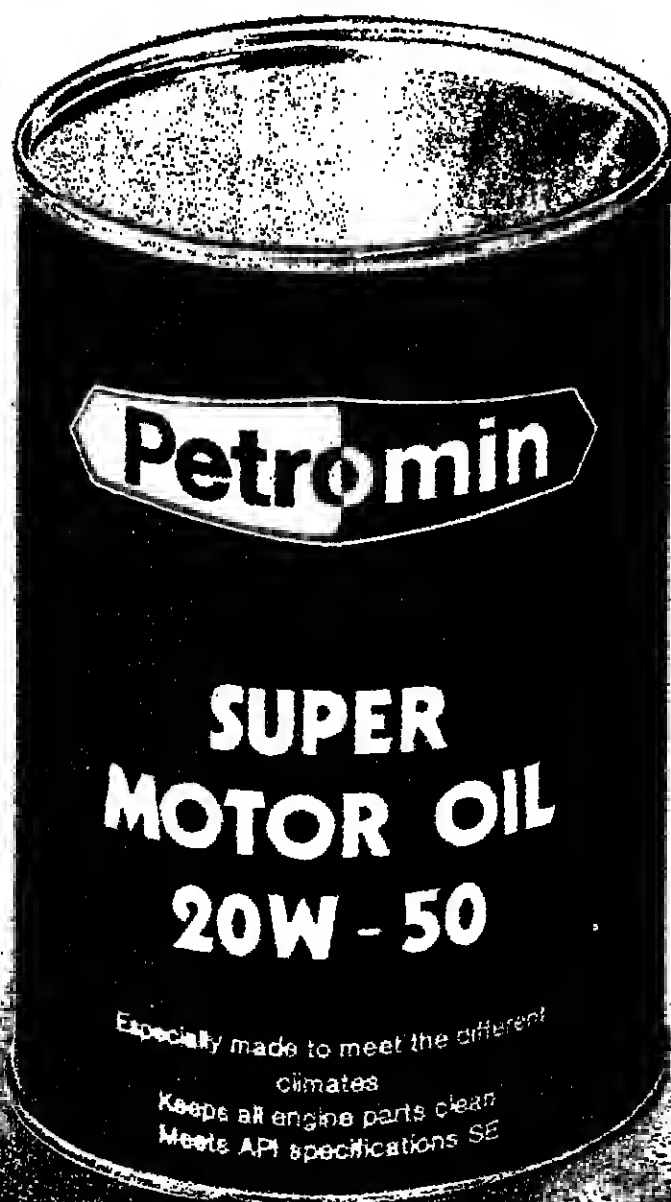
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Toronto takes Pittsburgh in stride

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (AP) — Rick Vaive may have been offside, but the Toronto Maple Leafs remained on target.

Vaive's 40th goal of the season in the second period erased a 1-0 deficit and the Maple Leafs went on to defeat the Pittsburgh Penguins 4-2 Monday night, extending their longest unbeaten streak of the National Hockey League season to four games and vaulting them over the idle Detroit Red Wings into the fourth and final playoff spot in the Norris Division.

"I don't know whether I was over the line or not," Vaive said. "The linesman didn't think I was offside, and that's good enough for me. I'll take it. I've got a good shot at 50 goals, and if I make it, that'll be great. But the thing right now is getting points for the team."

Pittsburgh coach Eddie Ingham said he looked at a videotape replay of Vaive's goal and insisted, "The play was five feet offside."

In the ninth game, Paul Cyr's 25-foot (7.6-m) shot with 10 seconds left gave the Buffalo Sabres a 4-4 tie with the New Jersey Devils.

At Toronto, goals by Peter Innacak and Terry Martin early in the final period sealed the Maple Leafs' triumph over Pittsburgh. The Penguins, who have won only one of their last 23 games, led 1-0 after 20 minutes.

Paul Gardner's power-play goal put Toronto got second-period goals from Vaive and Dave Farrish in a power play to take a 2-1 lead.

Vaive is slightly ahead of the pace he maintained last year when he scored a club-record 54 goals. One of the hottest shooters in the NHL the last two months, Vaive has 27 goals in his last 25 games.

Innacik finished off a 2-on-1 break with Miroslav Frycer 45 seconds into the third period and Martin fired a 40-foot (12.1 m) slap shot past Penguins goalie Roberto Romano at 2:23 to make it 4-1.

Sabres 4, Devils 4: At East Rutherford, New Jersey, the Devils took a 4-2 lead into the third period, but Buffalo rallied behind Gilles Hamel's second goal of the game and Cyr's shot. Hamel cut New Jersey's lead to 4-3 at 4:30.

The Devils jumped to a 2-0 lead 5:36 into the game. Dnn Lever scored a short-handed goal at 2:46 of the first period, banging in a rebound of his own shot, and Paul Gagne blasted a 15-footer (4.5 m) over the shoulder of Buffalo goalie Jacques Cloutier, who was then replaced by Boli Sauve.

Hamel's goal at 6:39 of the opening period and Tony McKenney's score early in the second period tied the game. The Devils went ahead 4-2 on Brent Ashton's power play goal at 7:08 of the second period and an unassisted goal by Bob Lorimer at 11:46.

Dejected Lattek hints at quitting mighty Barcelona

LLORÉ DE MAR, Spain, Feb. 22 (Agencies) — Diego Maradona, Barcelona's Argentine World Cup soccer star, expressed surprise Monday at manager Udo Lattek's decision to leave the club. Maradona, who also told reporters that he expected to be playing again next month, said: "It surprised me greatly because the team is doing well and our position in the table is good. But he knows what he has to do."

West German Lattek announced his decision to quit at the end of the season after Barcelona surrendered their First Division



ALL SMILES: Ralph Pichler (top right) and Urs Leuthold of Switzerland, together with Erich Scaerer (right) and Max Rugg are all smiles as they take their place on the victory stand after finishing first and second respectively in the World two-man Bobsled Championship in Lake Placid Sunday.

KAIA teams seen in good light

By Paddy Rogan

JEDDAH, Feb. 22 — KAIA teams have begun hitting the inside of the lines this year! Having failed in their attempt to avoid relegation from Division One at the end of 1982, KAIA 'A' finds itself well clear of their nearest rivals in Division Two, and harrumphing mishaps seem certain to gain promotion to Division One next season, an inspiration to other struggling teams.

KAIA 'B' team too is going great guns in the Arab News-sponsored division. A recent away win over Mobil 'B' puts KAIA 'B' on 42 points but second-placed Arabian Homes 'B' have a game in hand and intend to make it count. An interesting contest is in the offing in this division.

Surprising leaders in the Abbot/Owen-sponsored division is Dowsett/NCI with IAL. Dowsett/NCI were relegated from Division Two but while Dowsett/NCI pulled themselves together and now lead with 35 points, IAL, however, languish on 12 points. Lockheed winners of Division Four, look set for promotion to Division Two having aggre-

gated 32 points.

In Division One, Saudi Letco, strengthened with the return of Cunningham, regained the top spot they have held for three seasons. Juffali up from Division Two and with wins over Arabian Homes 'A' and Riofinix — BRGM 'A' are within striking distance on 25 points and strangely enough the final match of the season will see Juffali face Letco. Of course there will be a lot of hard luck stories between now and then.

Results:

Division One: Saudi Letco 10 Dunes 'B' 2; Riofinix/BRGM 'A' 11 Dunes 'A' 1; Skanska 'A' 11 Arabian Homes 1.

Division Two: Weimar/Trachte 4 Sandia City Pie 8; KAIA 'A' 10 Mobil 'A' 2; Skanska 'B' 8 SAE Italia 4; Sandia City Les 8 Raytheon 'A' 4.

Division Three: Bell Canada 8 IAL 4; Dowsett/NCI 10 City Sonics 2; Riofinix/BRGM 'B' 4 Lockheed 8; Saug 4 Toshiba 8.

Division Four: Mobil 'B' 3 KAIA 'B' 9; Riofinix/BRGM 'C' 0 Arabian Homes 'B' 12; Gray Mackenzie 4 Petromin/UOP 8; Alireza 'B' 10 Dunes 'C' 2.

Standings

Division I	P	Pts.	SAE Italia	Division III	P	Pts.
Sandia Letco	3	31	Dowsett/NCI	4	35	
Juffali	3	25	Lockheed	4	32	
Riofinix/BRGM 'A'	3	24	Toshiba	4	26	
Skanska 'A'	3	19	Bell Canada	4	25	
City Irregulars	2	17	Saug	4	24	
Dunes 'B'	4	9	Riofinix/BRGM 'B'	4	19	
Arabian Homes 'A'	4	9	City Sonics	4	19	
Dunes 'A'	3	6	IAL	4	12	
Division II	P	Pts.	KAIA 'B'	Division IV	P	Pts.
KAIA	4	41	Arabian Homes 'B'	4	42	
City Les	4	28	Alireza	4	33	
Raytheon	4	26	Petromin/UOP	4	23	
Skanska 'B'	3	21	Gray Mackenzie	4	18	
City Pie	4	20	ADPC	4	13	
Weimar/Trachte	4	18	Riofinix BRGM	4	13	
Mobil 'A'	3	18	Dunes 'C'	3	6	

leadership with a goalless draw at Gijon. Club officials have not confirmed Lattek's announcement. Maradona said he would be happy to see former Argentine World Cup manager Cesar Menotti, who is expected to take over at the club, become manager. But he added: "It is not for me to decide. It's up to the president."

Maradona, beginning his fight back to full fitness in this Costa Brava resort after illness and injury, said he was aiming to return to league action by March 19 at the latest.

Meanwhile, former St. Etienne manager Robert Herbin is to be in charge of another First Division side, Lyon, until the end of the season, club president Charles Nigburian announced in Lyon Tuesday.

Herbin agreed to part services with St. Etienne two weeks ago after a bitter row with former president Ringer Rocher which had split the club. The task with his new club will be much the same as with relegation threatened St. Etienne as Lyon are currently bottom of the French First Division.

In an action-packed Jeddah Softball week

Defensive Vets fly past Lockheed I

By Naiche Nedat-Apache

JEDDAH, Feb. 22 — The headlines this week could have just as easily echoed the results of one of several events of equal importance. It could have read any of the following: "Pratt & Whitney Eagles win another one", or "Mobil stupefies Raytheon ADP", or "PCS turns the turtle on Corp of Engineers", or "Safeway Truly Fine re-take lead", or "Whittaker stuns the world by winning", or "Sogex continues to capitulate", well maybe not the Sogex headline. However, as you can see, it was a "good" week in Jeddah softball. I hope you were fortunate enough to have had the opportunity to take in one or more of the games played.

In the "A" Division, the Alsalman Meridian Vets beat their rival, Lockheed I, in a defensive game that had to be seen to be believed. Hitting was nominal on both sides as the Vets saw the return of Joe Rooney to the outfield from his worldly hiatus.

Rollin Copeland and Jim Heart went 3 for 3 and 2 for 3 (?) respectively to lead the Vets on offense as excellent fielding plays were turned in by shortstop and team captain Jack "Whose Box Is This" Graham, left fielder Pete Bauers, who ran down a number of foul balls for outs at the line and third baseman Gabe Chiroux.

Defensive capabilities for the Lockheed I team were just as impressive as solid work was performed by shortstop Gary Fagg, second baseman Mark Johnston with a couple of semi-nifty nabs by left fielder Bob Best. However, there were errors at first base (starting with making nut the line up) that allowed at least one Vet run that may have proven to be the difference. But, it looks like the Meridian Vets are back.

Eagles soar

Earlier in the week Lockheed I punched the ticket of the bottom of the "B" Division MOPCI team, 21-2. The Pratt & Whitney Eagles won their fourth game of the year as they downed a very respectable Lockheed II team, 11-8. Winning four games doesn't sound like much until you consider that last year the Eagles were a "B" Division team and did not win a single game! With true intestinal fortitude they agreed to help round out a thin "A" Division while teams such as Raytheon R&R and Raytheon ADI, both split off of last year's Raytheon "A" Division team, continue to hide out in the less demanding "B" Division where they "lead" their respective leagues. In light of all this, the Eagles take on a new air of gained respectability.

In their game with Lockheed, Hal Sajac pitched the first 4 innings and did a good job of it. Jim Williams pitched the last 3 innings. Outstanding plays of the game involved the hustle of Charlie Lanza at second base and Ken Lamigan at third base for the Eagles. Left fielder Rod Blake, went 4 for 4 hitting. In fact, the Eagles were losing 8-6 going into the last inning when Jim "Taller Than Most" Williams, came to bat with two outs. He hit a triple that inspired his bosom buddies to fol-

low suit, they did, they hit, they ran, they scored 5 and they won, almost at the loss of catcher Bobby Carter.

Bobby is around 5 feet 5 inches tall and was steadfastly guarding home plate when a Lockheed player, with the dimensions resembling someone who could kick start 747's, came blasting toward home plate. The full brunt of the 6 foot 3 inch frame of the Lockheed player's 250 pounds ran smack into the diminutive Bobby Carter. The poor Lockheed player had to be helped to the bench with the wind knocked out of him while Bobby was wondering what all the fuss was about. (The Lockheed player's complaint that Tucker pulled a club on him while no one was watching was disallowed — but, the run counted.)

Parsons Daniel shocked

"B" Division heat was hotter than usual in some quarters as lowly Bendix (4-18) upset Parsons Daniel (11-9) by a score of 7-6. Although Parsons Daniel won two other games this week, 10-5 over ICAO (8 and 9) and 13-12 over Sogex in extra innings, their

His homer, which hit exactly on top of the fence and was subsequently blown over by a prevailing westerly wind, was, unfortunately, not video taped. Pan Am did win one when they kept Whittaker to a 500 week (better than usual) by beating them 12-3 which moved them into second place in the Coral League.

Lockheed II bested DATAC 13-6 and PCS (8-13) whopped the Corp of Engineers (11-9) by a score of 9-6 to make the headlines not in the headlines.

In the Wadi Division, Safeway Truly Fine returned to the "head" of the class as they beat the Corp of Engineers (W) 10-4 then played a superlative game against the previously league leading Blue Angels to down them 8-4. The crowd pleasing Hyatt Touch of Class continues to stay within reach as they defeated the Mobil (W) group, 15-3. It was very one-sided even though J. Cryan has returned to carry the Mobil (W) banner. The Corp of Engineers (W) registered a 7-0 win over Whittaker due, unfortunately, to an unavoidable forfeit.

In a correction of a previously incorrectly

How they stand

"A" Division	W	L	BF	RA	Coral League	P	Pts.
Killer Bees	17	6	242	101	Raytheon ADI	15	254
Meridian Vets	14	5	217	92	Mobil	13	227
Lockheed I	18	7	230	121	Parsons Daniel	11	209
ED All Stars	14	8	188	145	Lockheed II	12	201
Pratt/Whitney	4	21	103	316	KAIA	7	150
Eagles					PCS	8	138
					DATAC	6	127
					Bendix	4	185
"B" Division	W	L	BF	RA	Wadi Division	P	Pts.
Raytheon R&R	15	3	192	112	Safeway Truly Fine	17	276
Pan Am	9	7	153	139	Blue Angels	16	255
Corp of Eng'r	11	9	186	137	Hyatt Touch of Class	12	187
Sogex	9	9	159	150	Corp of Eng'r (W)	8	125
ICAO	8	9	198	153	Mobil (W)	6	109
Whittaker	3	15	119	204	Whittaker (W)	6	107
MOPCI	1	15	73	231			

performance against Bendix would not make them eligible for any awards. Their play was slow and lethargic. I have seen people catch ringworm faster than they moved to catch the ball.

Sogex also lost (it's getting to be a habit) to Raytheon ADI, 10-6. However, Mobil (now 13 and 5) ambushed the ADI squad and thoroughly thrashed them 17-9 to drop ADI to a 16 and 5 record.

Big news, big news, big news — Whittaker wins! Going into the week with a 2 and 14 record they took on KAIA with a 7 and 7 record, and "beat them", 14-11. By Whittaker winning does that mean we are going to have a long winter or is it when the caterpillars have a dark, hairy coat? Both are rare.

Easy for Raytheon R & R

Raytheon R&R beat ICAO 14-5 and barely escaped with their pride as a determined Pan Am team kept it tight until the late innings. (Jack Lee Martin refuses to leave while it is still tight). However, Pan Am eventually lost 7-3 and Jack Lee and Graham Hollenbeck went home, despite the efforts of Andy McGrath and coach Mike Dugan who hit a home run in this game.

reported score, the Corp (W) team defeated the Mobil (W) team, 15-2. It was reported the other way around and Ron Klien, official reporter, regrets the error, as do I. More next week when we will outline the formula and eligibility requirements for the upcoming playoffs.

Four share lead

LINARES, Spain (AP) — Four grand masters, Jan Timman, Holland, Tony Miles, England; Boris Spassky, Soviet Union, and world champion Anatoli Karpov, Soviet Union, shared top place in the fourth International "Linares" Chess Tournament after the eighth round Monday.

Timman, white, defeated Gula Sax, Hungary, in 36 moves. Karpov, black, drew with Vlastimil Hort, Czechoslovakia, in 24 moves. The matches of Miles vs. Ulf, Andersson, Sweden, and Spassky vs. Vlastimil Hort, U.S. were adjourned after 40 moves each. The other match between Bent Larsen, Denmark, and Efrim Geller, Soviet Union, was also adjourned after 40 moves. Artur Yusupov of the Soviet Union did not play this round.

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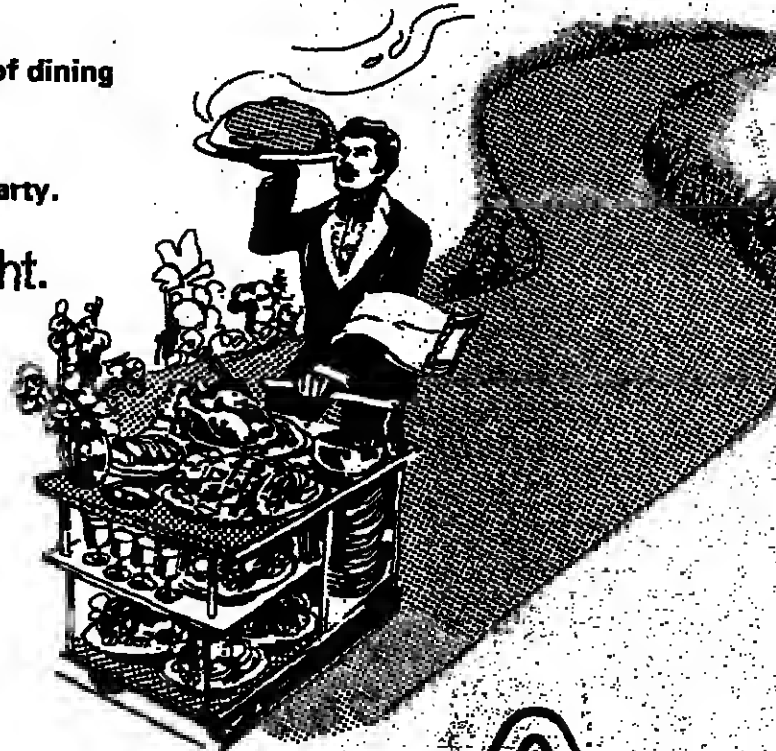
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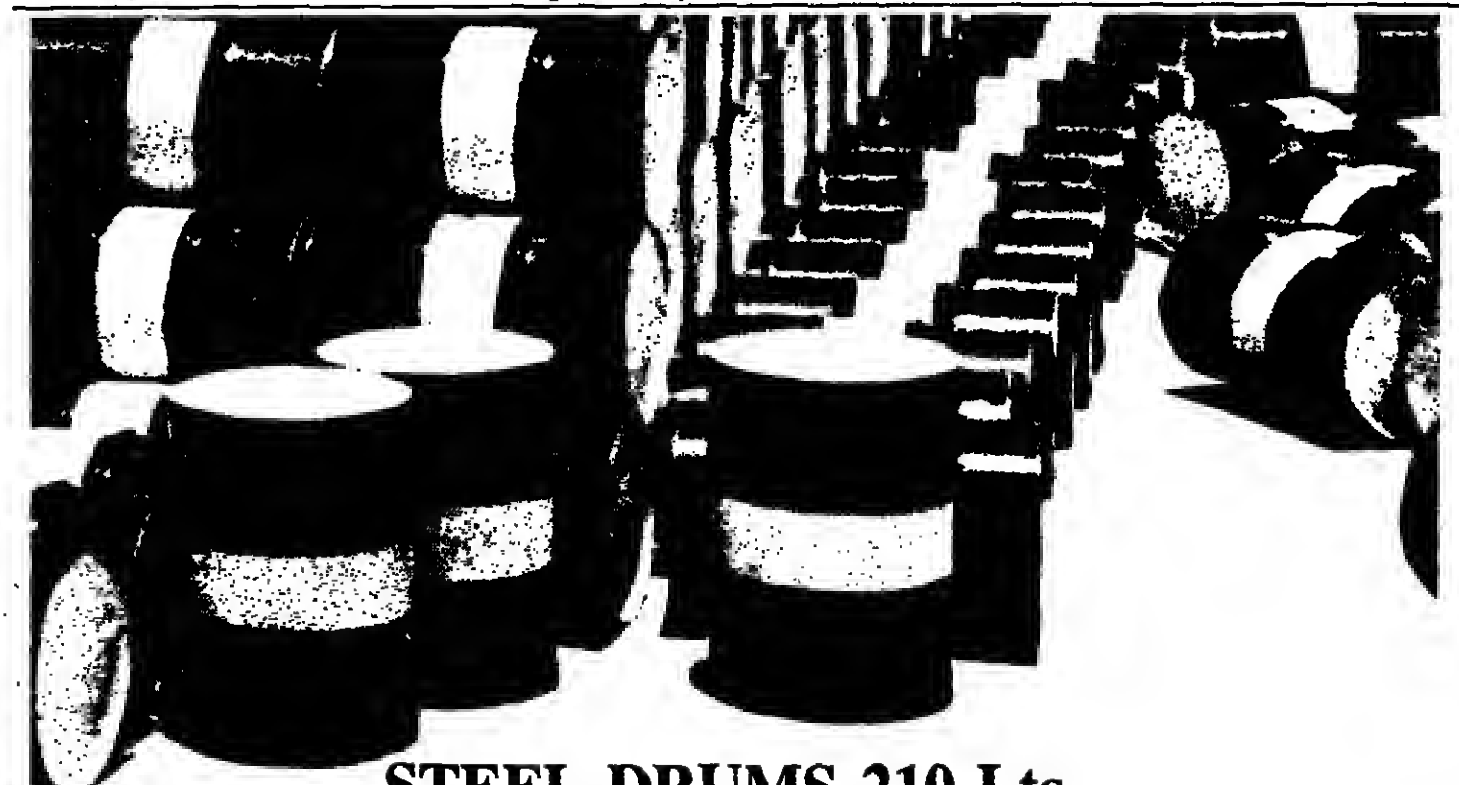
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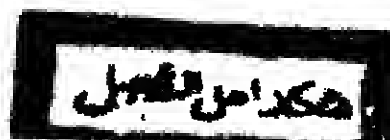
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Slozil sends Lendl crashing in 1st round

DELRAY BEACH, Florida, Feb. 22 (Agencies) — Pavel Slozil, a 27-year-old Czech, better known for his doubles play, caused the tennis upset of the year to date by defeating illustrious compatriot Ivan Lendl in the first round of the \$300,000 Gold Coast Cup Tennis Tournament here Monday.

It took his three sets to achieve his unexpected win, but Slozil, was generally in command of an inspired: lunking Lendl after losing the first set. Lendl has thus fallen quickly from grace since the heady days of his convincing win over John McEnroe in the Masters final in January. Slozil won at 3-6, 7-6, 7-5.

Lendl has since lost in four sets to McEnroe in the final of the U.S. indoors tournament and has now gone out of a tournament in the first round for the first time in years.

There was another upset earlier in the day. And that too was caused by a Czech. Tomas Smid stunned No. 4 seed Kevin Curren 6-2, 6-0 for his second triumph over the South African in as many career matches. In another first round match, American Jimmy Arias turned back Ramesh Krishnan of India 6-4, 6-4.

Second-seeded Argentine, Guillermo Vilas, breezed past Terry Moor 6-2, 6-3, in another late action. Cassio Motta of Brazil, was taken the full distance by Frenchman Guy Forget before prevailing 6-3, 3-6, 6-3. Poland's Wojtek Fibak downed American Mark Dickson 6-3, 6-2, while Briton Buster Mottram blasted German Peter Elter 6-2, 6-3.

Meanwhile unseeded players Chris Dink and Drew Giffin scored upsets Monday as the first round of the \$255,000 Congoleum Mens Tennis Classic got under way.

Dink used a powerful serve in upsetting seventh-seeded Brian Teacher 6-4, 6-4, while Giffin downed eighth-seeded Mel Purcell 6-2, 6-1. Third seed Jose Higueras of Spain survived a three-hour scare from unseeded 17-year-old Jimmy Brown before

winning 6-3, 2-6, 7-6, taking the tiebreaker 7-3. Both players matched groundstroke for groundstroke in a deciding set that lasted more than 90 minutes.

The tournament's two top seed's No. 1 Jimmy Connors and second-seeded defending champion Yannick Noah of France, were scheduled to play their first-round matches Tuesday. Connors, the world's top-ranked player and 1982 Wimbledon and U.S. Open champion, was scheduled to play unseeded Sammy Giammalva, while Noah will face unseeded Danir Keretic of West Germany.

In other first round singles matches Monday, sixth-seeded Sandy Mayer defeated Cary Lewis 7-5, 6-2, tenth-seeded Raul Ramirez of Mexico slipped past Thierry Tulasne France 6-3, 6-1, 11th seed Hank Pfister bested John Lloyd of England 7-5, 2-6, 6-1; No. 12 seed Chris Lewis of New Zealand downed Egan Adams 6-0, 6-0, and 16th seed Brad Gilbert edged Morris Storde 6-1, 6-4.

In Kuwait, Switzerland's Heinz Gunthardt was taken to a second set tiebreaker before ousting Spaniard Jose Lopez Maeso 6-0, 7-6, (7-3) in the first round of the Marriott International Open, the first professional ATP Tournament in the Gulf area.

Players participating include, Vitas Gerulaitis, Vijay Amritraj and Ilie Nastase in the 32-player draw.

In other first round matches, German Michael Westphal downed Spain's Juan Avandano 7-6, 6-2; John Van Nostrand edged past Randy Druz 6-4, 6-7 (8-6), 6-0 in an all-American clash; Stansil Briner ousted Francesco Cancellotti 4-6, 6-0, 7-6 and Australian Rod Frawley rallied past Briton Andrew Jarrett 6-7, 6-3, 6-4.

Sylvia Hanika, the first seeded player tested in the \$150,000 Virginia Slims of California Tournament, won easily Monday. The 22-year-old Hanika, a West German, won 6-2, 6-0 over fifth-seeded Sabina Simmonds of Italy.

Qazi, Fareed in record 189-run partnership

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Feb. 22 — Petromin's Qazi was flamboyance personified as the National Guards found out to their disadvantage in the Benson and Hedges Cricket League last weekend.

Qazi ran up the highest individual tally in the league and overshadowed his opening partner, Fareed's performance as Petromin registered a facile 83-run win over the National Guards.

The run-glut began right from the word go as Qazi and Fareed employed the long handle. They kept up an eight-run per-over rate while posting a record unbroken 189-run stand for the wicket in the league.

Qazi's was unbeaten on 99, unlucky to miss the magic figures by a run, and Fareed was undefeated on 83. Both the batsmen cut and drove elegantly with Qazi being the dominant partner. He hit a massive six and ten hits to the fence to his credit, while Fareed hoisted two sixers and crashed eight boundaries against the hapless National Guards.

Fareed also got into the act with the ball when National Guards began their reply.

Faced with the prospects of an uphill chase, National Guards ran into trouble early and never really recovered from it. Murali (26), Assad (23) and Aleem (38) gave the Guards' tally a modicum of respectability as they were huddled out for 106. Fareed finished with

Tabb bags Sullivan Award

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana, Feb. 22 (AP) — Distance runner Mary Decker Tabb, who broke seven world records and 10 American marks last year, received the Sullivan Award Monday night as the U.S. Amateur Athletic Union's top athlete for 1982.

The prestigious award has been presented annually since 1930. Last year's Sullivan Award winner, track star Carl Lewis, made the presentation to Tabb. "This is the most prestigious award an athlete can win," said Tabb 24. "The only thing beyond this would be an Olympic medal."

Tabb set women's world records for the indoor mile three times last year, with her best clocking at 4:20.5. During a 41-day span starting last June 5, Tabb set three world and six American records. The world marks were in 5,000 meters, 3,000 meters and the mile.

She said her long-range goal is the Olympics in Los Angeles next year but more immediate, she said, are the World Championships this coming July. "The competition should be just as stiff as in the Olympics. To me, running is a profession. To be as good as I am, you have to look on it with a professional attitude, not monetarily, but in your approach."

Tabb received 1,723 points in the nationwide voting that includes sportswriters, members of the AAU and past winners. Distance runner Alberto Salazar got 1,037 points and skier Phil Mahre 979.

Tabb is the sixth woman to win the Sullivan Award since its inception in 1930 and the first woman to win since swimmer Tracy Caulkins in 1978. Among the other nominees were diver Greg Louganis, synchronized swimmer Tracie Ruiz, figure skater Scott Hamilton and swimmer Mary T. Meagher.

Saudagar cracks brilliant ton

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Feb. 22 — It was Abdullah Hashim all the way in the Alhussaini BMW Cricket League last weekend. They first sent AQLS on a leather hunt and then, later, shot out their opponents for a meagre 57 for an emphatic 252 runs victory.

The margin of victory was made possible by a breezy century by Saudagar. Saudagar got into his strides quickly and tore the AQLS attack to shreds with some powerful drives and delectable cuts. He raced to a magnificent 171 which was embellished with five sixers and 17 boundaries.

Saudagar's superb effort, along with Nadeem (65), Asghar (24 not out) and Fayaz (23) proved the highlights in Abdullah Hashim's massive tally of 299 for seven wickets. And when AQLS, who were already weighed down by the mammoth target staring at them, took their turn in the middle, Hamid Gill (five for 24) and Imtiaz (three for 20) ripped the heart out of their batting and restricted them to just 47.

Splendid all-round performances by Salman and Asim Shah featured in Dallah Avco's fourth straight win in the league, this time a facile 113-run verdict over Indian Blues. Dallah Avco, making the first use of the strip, piled up 189 largely due to Salman's quick 78 and Asim's hectic 23.

Indian Blues, after losing an early wicket, kept up their chase with Bari (37) and Jawed (21) realizing 50 quick runs. But their exit saw their challenge fold with Asim (five for 15) and Salman (three for 14) doing the damage. From 61 for one, the Indian Blues were skittled for a mere 76.

Pak Young also registered a fluency five-wicket victory over Alhijaz at Jeddah Lords in the third clash of the week. Sohail provided the bulk of Alhijaz's 145 with a brisk 76 as Shahid Shabbir (three for 31) and Waseem (three for 34) shared the spoils.

Holmes likely to take on Lucien at Scranton

EASTON, Pennsylvania Feb. 22 (AP) — Larry Holmes, who is signed to defend the World Boxing Council heavyweight championship against Tim Witherspoon May 20, said Tuesday he plans to make a defense against Lucien Rodriguez of France at Scranton, Pennsylvania, early April.

The 33-year-old Holmes, who fought the first four fights of his career at Scranton in 1973, has for some time wanted to make a title defense there. "It's a homecoming fight," said the champion, who lives in Easton, about 30 miles away.

Rodriguez, who also turned pro in 1973, is the European heavyweight champion, a title he has twice held. In a visit to this country in 1980 he was easily outpointed in 10 rounds by Michael Dokes, now the World Boxing Association heavyweight champion.

The promoters of the bout, Holmes said, could include Scranton businessman Lou Delvecchio and the Lafayette Trust Company, Holmes' bank in Easton. A site for the May 20 Holmes-Witherspoon bout, which would be his 15th title defense, has not been set.

Ibanez confident

Meanwhile, challenger Luis Ibanez of Peru said Monday he is confident he'll wrest the World Boxing Association junior bantamweight crown from champion Jiro Watanabe of Japan in Tokyo Thursday night.

Ibanez, 25, the first Peruvian to challenge a Japanese world champ, said in a telephone interview that "I am in good condition and I am sure to win the title." Asked about victory by a knockout, Ibanez declined to make any prediction, saying "Watanabe is a good boxer."

Kyodo news service said Watanabe is worried about the fight because he does not know the Peruvian boxer's style of fight well.

Ibanez did not show his real power at a public sparring in Tsu last week, but he seems to have heavy punches, Kyodo said.

Watanabe, 27, will make the third defense of the title he won from Panama's Rafael Pedroza in an April 1982 bout in Osaka, western Japan.

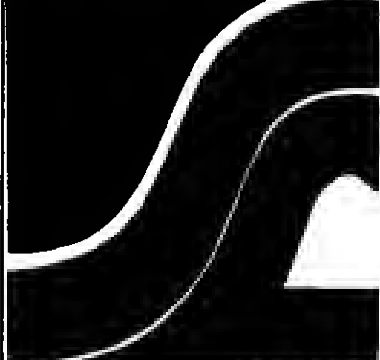
Bruce Jacobi still in danger

DAYTONA BEACH, Florida, Feb. 22 (AP) — Driver Bruce Jacobi, injured at Daytona International Speedway last week, was breathing with help of a respirator Monday and not responding to treatment, a hospital spokesman said.

Jacobi has been in critical but stable condition at Halifax Hospital since last Thursday, when he suffered a head injury in a violent crash while trying to qualify for Sunday's Daytona 500 Stock Car race. Jacobi, 47, suffered a bruised brain stem when his car flipped wildly through the muddy infield grass Thursday.

Lo Witney, England, the Candy Toleman auto racing team unveiled a new Formula One car for the 1983 Grand Prix season. The car was put on display at the Toleman factory. The team also announced that Italian driver Bruno Giacomelli, 30, will join Englishman Derek Warwick in its lineup behind the wheel.

Starting with the Brazilian Grand Prix March 13, the name Candy will be seen on the sides of the new 4-cylinder Toleman TG183B Hart turbo car. Toleman said sponsors of this year's team include Candy Domestic Appliances, Magirus Trucks, Pirelli and the Italian sportswear firm, Sergio Tacchini.



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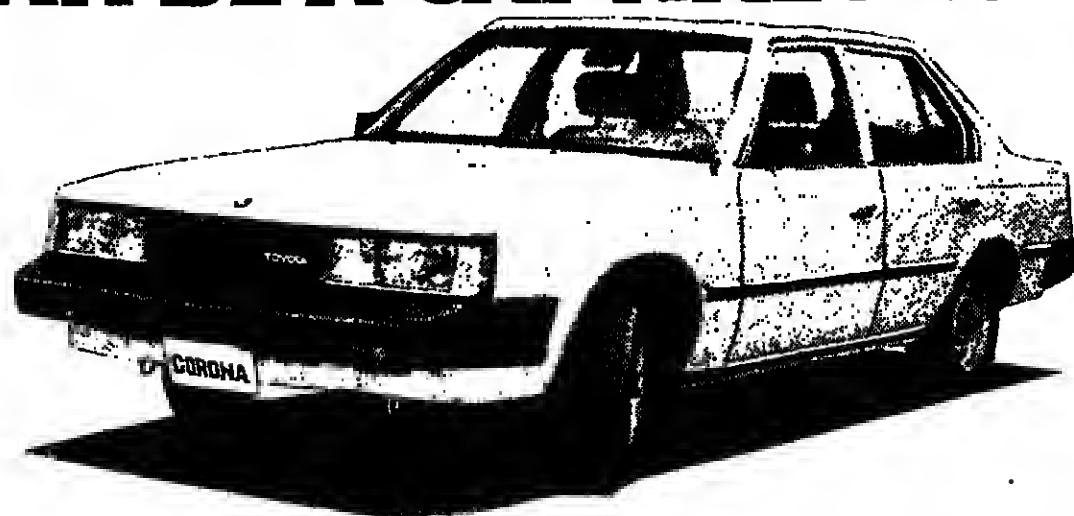
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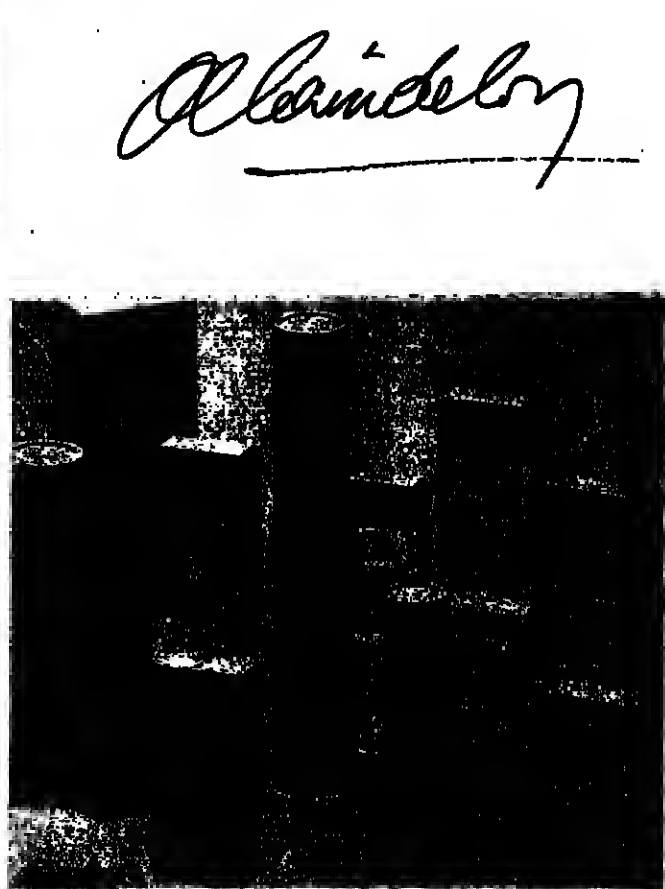
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WATER FOR RIYADH

It is no less than a dream come true. For the people of this largely desert land water was and still is a problem. It was a dream when it flowed with relative abundance and a nightmare when it became a rarity as was most often the case.

Perhaps more than anything else achieved in this country in the last few years, the creation of water resources has been the most romantic as it was also the most vital.

Yesterday, King Fahd inaugurated one of the most ambitious water development projects on earth. Two pipelines, 466 kilometers each, started transporting pure drinking water all the way from the Gulf shores along the Eastern Region to the capital, Riyadh, and surrounding areas helping to end centuries, perhaps millenniums of scarcity that converted most of this country into a parched desert and influenced many facets of the national character and, of course, the country's geography.

The water is taken from the sea and desalinated, cleaned and purified to be fit for human consumption before it starts its long journey across the desert, mountains and population centers to deposit nearly 110 million gallons a day which may be increased to 147 million if needs be.

Now the eternal shortage of the past may be just that — a thing of the past as the capital starts to bloom to be consistent with its Arabic meaning — a bowery of paradises.

Saudi Arabian press review

Several Saudi Arabian newspapers editorially commented on the Jubail desalination plant and the new water pipeline which King Fahd inaugurated Tuesday.

The \$1.6 billion system consists of two parallel pipelines each with a maximum capacity of 109.6 million gallons of water per day. The normal capacity for both lines is 145.7 million gallons per day. The length of each line is 466 kms and there are six pumping stations with concrete storage tanks, each holding 13.2 million gallons of water.

Al-Riyadh praised the Kingdom's achievements in various domains and budget allocations for implementing development projects.

Al-Jazirah reviewed the various sources of water, saying that after the inauguration of the new project, Riyadh would be supplied for the next 30 years with 830,000 cubic meters of water per day. *Al-Madina* said King Fahd's inauguration of the biggest desalination plant in the world would

ease the difficulties faced by the people until a short while ago because of drinking water shortage.

Al-Bilad referred to the project as an important achievement and said its beneficial results will lead to people's prosperity.

Commenting on the outcome of the meeting of the Gulf Cooperation Council ministers *Okaz* said the strategy covered GCC unity and solidarity, strengthening Gulf defensive potential and backing efforts to end the Iraqi-Iranian war as well as resolving the OPEC crisis.

Al-Yom for its part called on the PLO to take steady and quick steps at the political and military levels to realize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. It suggested that future Palestinian action should be based on the unified Arab peace plan adopted at the Foz summit last year "because it is the only logical option which can achieve quicker and better results." (SPA)



British Liberals set to win tomorrow's by-election

By Michael Cousins
London Bureau

LONDON — On Thursday this week, across the Thames from the Tower of London, the people of Bermondsey go to the polls for what is turning out to be one of the most important by-elections for decades. What is being fought for is not just who represents the constituency but which party carries the banner of opposition to the Conservatives in the next election. If Labor wins — and it will have to win substantially — it will help revive the party's battered credibility and end rumors of its imminent demise. If — as seems possible now — the Liberals win, it will instead, revive the Liberal-SDP Alliance as a credible alternative to Labor. In any event, the Conservatives have no chance of winning — they will be lucky if they keep their deposit.

Not that what happens in Bermondsey Thursday will bear no reflection on the national standing of the Conservatives, which is still points ahead of Labor in the opinion polls. One poll published early last week gave the Conservatives a 21 percent lead over Labor. The 11 percent lead in another poll, published the same time, is probably nearer the mark, but even so it would give the Conservatives a substantial majority if there were an election now. Bermondsey, one of inner London's old boroughs, is a traditional working class area that has returned a Labor member to parliament for as long as most people can remember. At the last election, in 1979, the Labor candidate, Robert Mellish, received over 19,000 votes, a majority of nearly 12,000 over his Conservative rival. The Liberal managed to scrape together a meagre 2,000.

Now it looks as if the Liberals will take the constituency. Support for Labor has been tumbling in the last couple of weeks while the Liberals have caught up dramatically. A poll published early last week showed the Labor candidate with 37 percent compared to January's 47 percent, while the Liberal was up from 19 percent to 25 percent. By Saturday, the signs were that the gap had not just closed but that the Liberals had overtaken Labor altogether. The unthinkable had become the probable.

The by-election was caused by the early resignation of Robert Mellish, a former government and party official, who had intended to retire anyway at the next election. He brought forward his retirement — thereby forcing Thursday's contest — as a

protest against the local party's choice of a young Marxist Australian, Peter Tatchell, as his successor. The Bermondsey party, like many branches of Labor in London, has been taken over by left-wingers who want to turn Labor into a true red-blooded socialist party. It was this leftward drift of the party as a whole that caused several Labor MPs to quit and join the fledgling SDP when it was founded over a year ago.

Believing that a Marxist Labor party would be unpalatable to the British electorate, which has a known aversion to political extremism, the moderates and right-wingers within Labor have tried to arrest the party's leftward drift. Stopping Tatchell was one of their moves and they nearly succeeded. The party's executive ordered the local Bermondsey branch to re-select its candidate while Michael Foot, Labor's leader, announced that Tatchell would stand over his "dead body". Tatchell is now standing again, having simply been re-elected, and Foot is having to eat his words.

There was no chance, however, that the matter would end there and Tatchell he allowed to contest and win this safe Labor seat. The former Labor leader of the local council, John O'Grady, a man very much in the traditional Labor mould, immediately joined the contest when it became known that Tatchell had been given the official nomination, calling himself the "real" Labor candidate, Robert Mellish has been campaigning on his behalf.

The celebrity or notoriety (depending on one's views) of Tatchell drew other contestants into the fray besides O'Grady and the Conservatives and Liberals. There are 16 candidates altogether, spanning extreme left to extreme right — a record for any constituency election. Nearly all, however, seem set to lose their deposits. It was first thought that it would be a straight fight between O'Grady and Tatchell, representing as they do the old and new Labor parties respectively. At least that was what the media were saying until a few days ago when the opinion poll showed that it was the Liberal, Simon Hughes, and not O'Grady, who was chasing Tatchell. The local Liberal party, however, have been confident of winning for some time. On Saturday, in their local headquarters, a former church hall, confidence was bubbling over. "We're going to win this one," declared the party agent. The fact that Hughes is a local and is genuinely popular works in their favor. Moreover, local party membership has risen from 20 at the last general

election to around 200 at present. Their best asset, however, appears to be the realization by the electorate that a vote for the Liberals is not a wasted vote. According to their own poll carried out about 10 days ago amongst 50 percent of the electorate, they claim, Tatchell had 29 percent, Hughes 22 percent, O'Grady 15 percent, the Conservative (also names Hughes) 7 percent and undecided were 25 percent.

That was before last week's intensive campaign — a campaign that reached such epic heights Saturday when hundreds of canvassers took to the streets of Bermondsey (the Liberals alone had 200 in the morning), that some residents began complaining that the whole affair had degenerated into a farce. It certainly looked so at times. A bandwagon with dancing Liberals competed with a horse and cart campaigning for O'Grady while at times it was difficult to hear oneself think above the noise coming from all the vans with loudspeakers which continuously proclaimed the virtues of one or other party and candidate.

Nevertheless, despite a certain amount of annoyance at Liberal canvassing tactics, the party's standing looks good. Indeed, if posters in windows are anything to go by the Liberals should win Bermondsey hands down. However, it is voting intentions that count. A second, more intensive poll carried out by the Liberals Friday and announced Monday showed Tatchell still in the front but only just. The figures are: Tatchell 35 percent, Hughes 33 percent, O'Grady 19 percent, Conservatives 9 percent and undecideds 13 percent. By Saturday, however, it looked as if the gap had finally closed as O'Grady's support started to fall away. Of all those interviewed by *Arab News* who went about their shopping in Bermondsey's high streets that day — and they were chosen entirely at random — half said they would vote Liberal. "I've been Labor all my life," was a common remark in Bermondsey on Saturday and it was always followed by a "but", "I've been Labor all my life, but this time I'm going to vote Liberal."

A major motivating factor is simple dislike of Peter Tatchell — partly because of his alleged perversion but always because of his Marxism. Many who now plan to vote Liberal had intended to vote for O'Grady but are now switching support now that Hughes is ahead. Keeping Tatchell out is their objective. Not that Tatchell is the only candidate disliked; there are many who feel nothing but con-

tempt for O'Grady.

Bermondsey has become something of a joyless place since the war. The rows of neat terraced houses have been replaced with ugly tower blocks and council house estates, where people are categorized as numbers and homes as housing units. The area stretches right up to the Elephant and Castle roundabout, where can be seen some of the most depressing examples of town planning anywhere in Britain — row upon row of council apartment blocks that look more like giant tombstones than places for people to live. The local people dislike the environment intensely and many hold O'Grady responsible. He was, after all, many tell you, the leader of the council when much of the change occurred.

Both Tatchell and O'Grady nevertheless have considerable support. In the case of Tatchell, it appears that many elderly people, especially older pensioners, who account for a substantial proportion of the constituency's population, are sympathetic to him, especially the elderly women voters. Perhaps, it is because of his youth, but they are used to seeing him as a major political factor. Tatchell may still win, but it looks as if all those against him are now climbing onto the Liberal bandwagon. Even Tatchell's own agent was sounding somewhat gloomy, predicting that there would probably be a recount, so close would the voting be.

Should Hughes win, it will undoubtedly do much for the Liberal-SDP Alliance's credibility, nationally although all the signs are that he would be gaining the seat on a negative vote; people are voting against Tatchell, they are not necessarily voting for Hughes. To be able to seize one of Labor's safest seats, would be a major coup for the Liberals — no Labor seat would again be really safe. Certainly an election victory for Hughes could spell disaster personally for Michael Foot. There are again moves to ditch him as leader of the Labor party; the loss of Bermondsey would fuel those moves.

Neither a Liberal revival nor Foot being replaced would be welcome to the Conservatives, who are making great headway at the moment due to a lack of credible opposition. They like things as they are — a crippled labor party and an unconvincing Liberal-SDP Alliance. Secretly, therefore, they want Tatchell to win. They may be disappointed.

Bid for U.S.-China 'alliance of interests' fails

By Michael Parks

PEKING — The strategic partnership that China and the United States spent most of the past decade fashioning has given way with the visit here of Secretary of State George P. Shultz to the realization that the two countries are simply not natural allies.

Each perceives the Soviet Union as threatening its security, but in such different ways and for such different reasons that efforts to develop a projected "alliance of interests" failed. Before his departure, Shultz rejected the idea of Sino-American relations based primarily on strategic considerations, although this was undeniably the American motive from President Nixon's opening to China in 1972 through President Carter's establishment of full diplomatic relations on Jan. 1, 1979.

Letter to the editor

Riyadh telegraph office

Sir,
I visited Riyadh general post office Feb. 19 morning where I saw a notice board saying "Burkiyah" telegrams. As I had to send a telegram, I approached the person on duty. He, however, showed me a bunch of telegrams which were for delivery to the addressees.

Will it not be good if a board is kept "Telegrams for delivery" both in Arabic and English so that nobody will waste his time or that of the PTT employee in making inquiries at the wrong counters? In the evening, I went to the old building where telegrams are accepted for dispatch. On my arrival, I found all the offices locked and a cardboard, written in Arabic, which I could not follow. It will help people if notices are put both in Arabic and English as a majority of the expatriates do not know Arabic. If an office moves to another location, the correct address may be given.

I wish to know where I should go for dispatch of my telegram. I also suggest that at least one English-speaking person should be deputed on these counters to help those who do not know Arabic. An inquiry office may also be included in Riyadh general post office.

Fredrick Boaz
P.O. Box 804
Riyadh

The fact is, of course, that the strategic cooperation both countries envisaged earlier, particularly in light of the 1978 Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia and the 1979 Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, never materialized. During the past four years, China and the United States have quarreled repeatedly and bitterly over Taiwan, especially over American arms sales to the Chinese Nationalists there. To the chagrin of conservatives in the Reagan administration, Peking responded to Soviet overtures and opened a dialogue with Moscow last year. The offer of American weapons and military technology to modernize the Chinese Army was never taken up — and might not have been honored if it had been. Small disputes, ranging from textile exports to the United States to the defection of Chinese athletes, helped to create an atmosphere of mutual suspicion.

The result has been that each country has now recast its foreign policy, accepting as a working premise that any serious threat to the other affects its own interests but abandoning plans to coordinate their activities to check the expansion of Soviet influence. For the United States, this means that China is regarded as a regional power with a limited though recognized role to play in international affairs. Washington would like good relations with Peking, which has become a major U.S. trading partner in the past four years, but is resigned to the fact that normal relations is all there can be.

For China, the United States remains a prime supplier of the sophisticated equipment it wants for economic development, a market for both raw materials and consumer goods and a vast reservoir of the science and technology needed to speed the country's modernization. But Peking clearly feels quite free now to criticize Washington whenever it believes that the United States is guilty of "seeking hegemony." Even this reduced Sino-American relationship is seriously troubled, however, by the acknowledged lack of "mutual trust and confidence," which politically magnifies quite ordinary problems.

China warned in a recent protest, for example, that development of Sino-American trade, now about \$5.5 billion a year, and perhaps even the overall relationship, had been jeopardized by a U.S. court judgment finding it in default on \$41.3 million in 72-year-old railway bonds. What normally would be a routine legal matter now is a serious political

dispute.

In his talks with Foreign Minister Wu, Premier Zhao Ziyang and Deng Xiaoping, China's top leader, Shultz set himself the task of establishing this "mutual trust and confidence." The Reagan administration is committed to honoring its agreement of last August to limit and gradually reduce American arms sales to Taiwan, Shultz declared again and again.

But the Chinese leaders called for "actual deeds rather than empty words and promises," the official New China News Agency reported, quoting Deng and Zhao. This confronts the Reagan administration with the difficult decision of whether to work out detailed limits for future arms sales and a timetable for their reduction — steps Washington has refused to take, for it would mean negotiating with Peking the actual weapons it would provide to Taiwan. Yet how else can Washington give Peking tangible evidence of good faith on the Taiwan issue?

A more immediate test of the new Sino-American relationship — and a measure of Shultz's success at establishing this "mutual trust and confidence," which was his main focus — will be the speed and ease with which China and the United States resolve other problems, such as limits on Chinese textile exports to the U.S. market, increased transfer of high technology to China and cooperation on the development of nuclear power.

A second test will be China's comments on U.S. policies around the world. Shultz contended before his talks here that most of the Chinese criticism of the United States was due to misunderstanding of American intentions and that the two countries' interests often were parallel. Wu said after the visit that some measures of agreement had been reached, but that China remained critical on other issues.

Finally, China's talks with the Soviet Union will be closely watched by those assessing changes in the global balance of power. Although both sides say that the discussions, begun last fall and due to resume next month in Moscow, are difficult and proceeding slowly, there is still an expectation by some diplomats here that the Kremlin is prepared to discuss a troop pullback on portions of the 4,500-mile Sino-Soviet border. That would be a significant concession. (LAT)



Today is Wednesday Feb. 23, the 54th day of 1983. There are 311 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date:

1573 — Irish rebellion is crushed effectively with surrender of James Fitzmaurice. Pacification of Perth ends fighting in Scotland between regent and supporters of Mary Queen of Scots.

1660 — Sweden's King Charles IX executes leaders of pro-Polish party for treason.

1766 — Duchy of Lorraine is incorporated into France.

1820 — Cato Street conspiracy to murder British cabinet minister is discovered.

1854 — Britain agrees to leave territory north of Orange River in South Africa, allowing for establishment of constitution for Orange Free State.

1933 — Japan begins occupation of China north of the Great Wall.

1955 — Foreign ministers of Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) countries confer at Bangkok. Thailand Edgar Faure, radical, forms ministry in France.

1959 — European Court of Human Rights opens first meeting in Strasbourg.

1964 — Britain recognizes President Abdul Azazi Karume's regime in Zanzibar.

1970 — Republic of Guyana, formerly British Guiana, finally ends association with Britain but remains within Commonwealth.

1973 — Fighting continues in Laos despite peace agreement between Laotian government and Communist Pathet Lao.

1974 — World meeting of Muslim states at Lahore, Pakistan, denounces U.S. support of Israel and demands immediate withdrawal by Israelis from all occupied territories.

1979 — U.N. Security Council holds urgent session to discuss U.S. call for immediate ceasefire in Indochina and withdrawal of foreign troops from Cambodia and Vietnam.

1982 — Poland's official news agency accuses detained solidarity union leader Lech Walesa of being a front for an anti-Communist struggle.

Thought for today:

No one has ever eaten better food than what he eats from the work done by his hands. — Prophet Muhammad

هكذا من العمل

Soviets debating gun control steps

By David Mianowski

MOSCOW (AP) — When a gang of hoodlums disrupted a house party in a rural Soviet town, a guest grabbed his rifle and opened fire, killing one attacker and wounding three others.

A Ukrainian tribunal convicted the gunman, V. Donchenko, of first degree murder and sentenced him to 13 years in prison, but an appeals court reduced his prison term to three years, ruling he had acted in self-defense.

The case reported by the Young Communist League newspaper, *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, was the latest in the Soviet press dealing with the controversial issue of gun control. Other articles over the last 12 months have revealed the frequent use of firearms in crime and accidental slayings and have demanded tighter controls of privately owned guns.

"All kinds of people, including drunks and hoodlums, continue to amuse themselves with guns," said *Sovetskaya Kultura*, pointing to vandals who take potshots at power lines and poachers of wild game. The newspaper published by the Communist Party central committee suggested that all privately owned firearms should be handed over for supervised storage and returned only for hunting season.

But *Komsomolskaya Pravda* presented the case of leaving guns in homes for self-defense. It said Donchenko was justified in brandishing his rifle against the intruders, who pelted the party guests with sticks and stones.

Although a warning shot probably would have sufficed to scare the ruffians away, the report said, judges who applied the harsh sentence against Donchenko only created an "obstacle in the battle against hoodlums by discouraging private citizens from reacting bravely."

Vigilante actions to stop crime have been widely praised in the Soviet press, and citizens who fail to intervene sometimes singled out for harsh criticism. At the same time, Soviet law provides tough penalties for illegal actions involving firearms, setting prison terms of up to five years for anyone who carries, keeps, makes or supplies firearms without a police permit.

Hunting rifles must be registered with authorities, but owners are permitted to keep the weapons at home providing they are

broken down into parts and locked up. Nevertheless, the regulations on private guns often go unobserved, especially in rural areas, where authorities rarely bother to monitor the safekeeping of guns.

In its report last July advocating strict controls, *Sovetskaya Kultura* told of a third-grade boy who got hold of his father's gun and killed a visiting playmate. In another case, a 3-year-old girl was fatally wounded when a hunting rifle kept loaded under a bed in a farmer's house accidentally discharged.

Numerous reports recently have told of firearms used in committing crime. In one case last summer, three men armed with a sawed-off rifle went on a month-long crime spree south of Moscow, committing robberies, molestations and a murder before they were finally caught. Two were sentenced to death by a firing squad and the other got 15 years imprisonment.

In that case, police were criticized for inefficient pursuit of the bandits and private citizens accused of aiding the culprits or failing to intervene to help their victims.

Handguns are not readily available through legal channels in the Soviet Union. However, Soviet sources acknowledge that firearms can be purchased without difficulty on the black market.

Comprehensive crime statistics are not published in the Soviet Union, and authorities refuse to discuss the crime rate with Western reporters. But criminal use of firearms is a vexing problem, judged by the amount of publicity the state press gives to crimes committed with guns. In 1975, a new law raised from two years to five years the maximum penalty for illegally using firearms.

The same year, a series of articles disclosed that police had confiscated thousands of illegal firearms and that rifles and even combat weapons had been stolen in various cities. The latest reports suggest the problem is far from solved.

"It's time to place strict controls on the possession and use of dangerous firearms," *Sovetskaya Kultura* said, "let hunting become the privilege not of every Soviet citizen over the age of 18," as the hunting society charter states, but only of those who by virtue of their moral character deserve this right, who love and understand nature."

The newspaper said the Soviet Union should "follow the lead of countries that prohibit the keeping of sporting guns in the home."

Crime spreading like epidemic in U.S.

By Cynthia Shanley
Houston Bureau

HOUSTON — "Crime is an American epidemic. Just during the time that you and I are together today, at least one person will be murdered, nine women will be assaulted, 67 other Americans will be robbed, 97 will be seriously attacked and 389 homes will be burglarized. This will all happen in the span of the next 30 minutes," — an excerpt from statement by President Ronald Reagan. It was this foreboding statement on "This Week With David Brinkley" that kicked off a two-week focus by ABC on crime in America. From early times on, violence has been a part of the American culture and seems even more overwhelming than ever, the network reported.

"In 20 years, serious crimes have risen more than a 1,000 percent, 22,000 murders a year now, 2 1/2 million criminals arrested for all major crimes and more than a third of them are kids under 18. Nearly 400,000 Americans are behind bars. And consider this: half-a-million heroin addicts in the country and 90 percent of their drugs provided by organized crime, 57 million victims a year now, many of whom believe the criminal justice system dispenses more justice to criminals than to them. And with only one out of 10 criminals ever facing trial, no wonder the system is under attack, blamed by politicians and the public as the cause of the crime epidemic," said one ABC reporter.

Is there a cure for this problem? Several have been suggested, among them, broader application of the death penalty, relaxation of search and seizure rules, mandatory sentencing, more liberal wire tap laws and warrant for searches, no more parole and an end to the insanity defense. Many of the recommendations come from the Reagan White House, where Attorney General William French Smith and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Director William Webster both want to get rid of the so-called exclusionary rule, which prevents the use of evidence illegally obtained by police. They feel that would combat crime, however, some disagree.

There are three things that most experts agree have no relationship with crime whatsoever: the exclusionary rule, the insanity defense and the death penalty. "Yet these are three whipping boys that have been used by politicians and by the current administration as almost symbolic of crime in this generation," said a professor at the

Harvard Law School. What the professor and other liberals fear, the report continued, is that harsh anti-crime legislation prompted by political response to public fear will take its toll on individual civil liberties. "And so the argument on what to do about crime has become a classic right-left debate," according to the reporter.

"There has been a breakdown in the criminal justice system. It just plain isn't working. All too often, repeat offenders, habitual law breakers, career criminals — call them what you will — are robbing, assaulting, beating with impunity and as I said quite literally getting away with murder. The people are sickened and outraged," went a second excerpt from a previous Reagan speech.

There is some good news, however. According to statistics compiled by the FBI, the rate of major crimes went down in the middle of last year, and maybe that trend will continue, said ABC. "On the other hand, maybe it won't. Nobody really knows for sure because nobody really understands what precisely is behind our current blizzard of crime," the network added. "Is it really the courts and the laws coddling the criminals and crooks, or is it a socio-economic system creating a criminal American underclass, the poverty, the slums, the broken homes, the unemployment, the desperation? Or is it some other factor? At least this much is clear," the reporter concluded, "as the debate over crime continues among the politicians, so

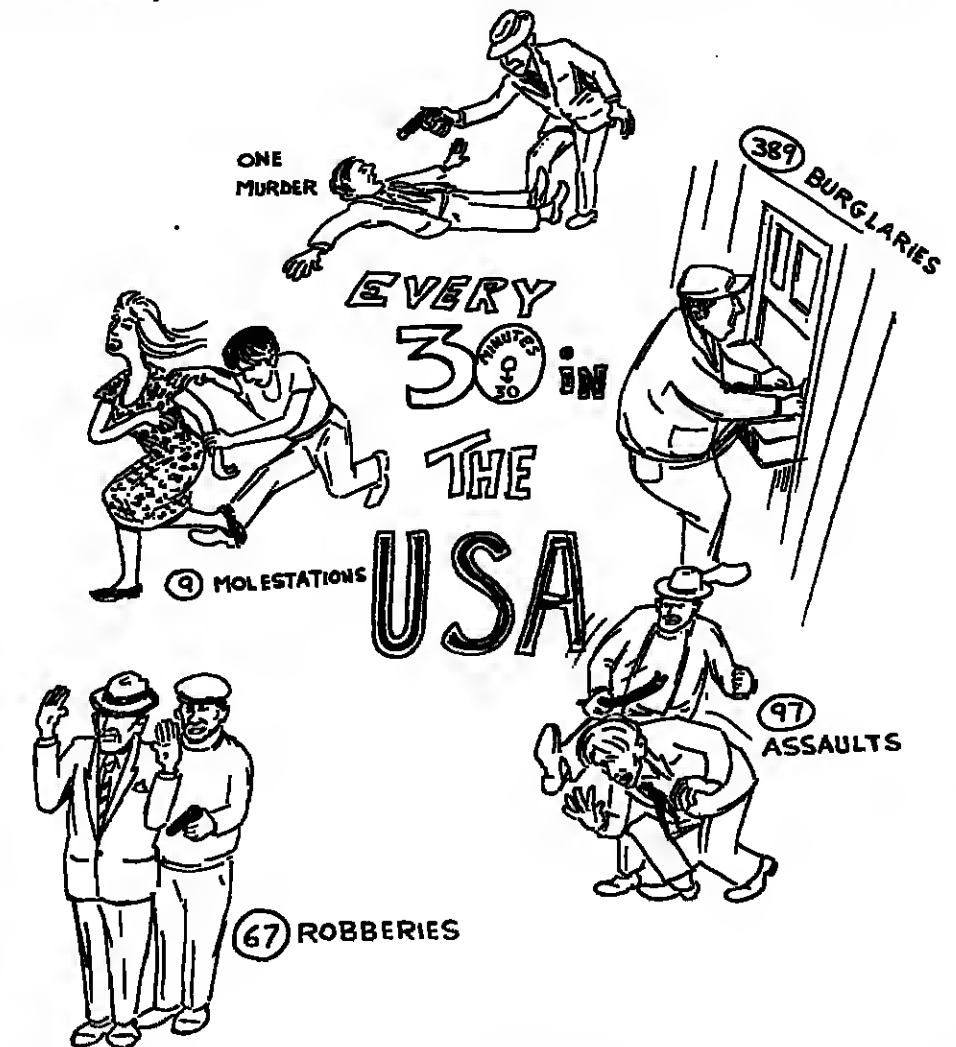
does the violence on the streets."

Chicago Police Superintendent Richard Brzezczek, who has the daily task of trying to deal with crime and violence and trying to stop it, sees crime as "a breakdown of the moral fiber of the community and is reflective of every community throughout the country. What has happened is there is just a disregard for other people's rights."

Attorney General William French Smith said that there are probably as many views as to the causes of crime as there are the people who comment on it. "I think one thing stands out for sure. And that is that one of the principle known causes is drugs. For example, we have a study... which shows that 243 heroin addicts committed half-a-million crimes over an 11-year period; now, that's one every other day, an average of 2,000 each. If you spread that onto a national basis, you can see what affect that sole cause has on crime: crime in the streets, organized crime, even white collar crimes," Smith said.

The attorney general referred to the major new drug initiative announced by President Reagan last October, which has the purpose of getting at the organized crime structure that constitutes the distributing network of these drugs across the country and in effect, to break up those organizations rather than going after the people who are committing the crimes out on the streets. "It is a major new effort, it is a very important one, and it's built upon the highly successful results of the South Florida Task Force which was put together under the general chairmanship of the vice president," he said.

FBI Director William Webster pointed out the 19-24 age group as historically being the age of greatest crime. When there are baby bulges or war booms, there are more people who pass through that period. "But I don't think that's the whole answer. We are now discovering a trend of crime among older people. And the age of crime is dropping, to use juvenile figures, from 19-24 to 15-24. I wish there were some federal programs to deal with the problem of youth, I think it's broader than that, I think it's the problem of community," Webster said. "When you find a community that deals with its law enforcement agencies as part of and not outside the community, when you have members of the community who will report crimes rather than fear to be involved in it, when you have a community that's not afraid, you have a better place in which to live and a lower crime rate."



Crime thrillers slowly attracting academic eyes

Edmund Wilson, one of America's greatest literary critics, was evidently wrong. There are thousands of readers in the world who care who killed Roger Ackroyd. One in four books purchased in his own country today happens to be a murder mystery. What is more, scholars are now more open than ever about studying this genre.

By Anne C. Roark

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Henry Yates had a nasty habit. He liked to kill girls. Especially girls in the hippie-crazed university town of Berkeley in the 1960s. The gawky, sullen auto-mechanic worked long hours at a garage. It was after work that he began to stalk his prey. He hated those rich, stuck-up college kids. Without warning, mini-skirted coeds found themselves trapped in dark corners. What happened next wasn't pretty.

Fortunately, Henry Yates never really lived. He is the product of the imagination of A.D. Hutter, a professor of English literature at University of California, Los Angeles, who has written his first mystery thriller, *The Death Mechanic*.

Hutter is no ordinary detective writer. Trained as a psychoanalyst and scholar of Victorian literature, he is also one of a growing number of university professors who not only study mystery fiction but also write their own detective novels.

Wary of undertaking yet another esoteric examination of a book or poem that has already been analyzed to death, many graduate students and professors are looking at mystery fiction as "fresh subject, worthy of exploration," said Rick Eden, professor of English at the University of New Mexico.

The subject may also be a way for English scholars to save their jobs. At a time when enrollment in English classes is on the decline and overall interest in classical literature seems to be at an all-time low, courses on popular literature — mysteries, science fiction and feminist literature — manage to "draw students who might not otherwise be attracted to the field," said Alexander Welsh, chairman of UCLA's English department.

The decision to undertake such studies has had a significant impact on university English departments. Not only are scholars altering the curriculum, they are also raising fundamental questions about literature: what is good writing and what is not — and who should decide?

Academics have long been closet readers of spy thrillers, mystery stories and detective novels but, until recently, those who are in the business of analyzing and evaluating literature have not taken this popular genre seriously. As far as they are concerned, there is good literature and bad, and detective fiction falls in the latter category.

There are many serious readers who continue to be fond of quoting one of America's greatest literary critics, the late Edmund Wilson, from a 1944 essay, "Who cares who killed Roger Ackroyd?" Referring to Agatha Christie's famous 1926 novel, *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd*, Wilson made it clear that he, for one, could care less how such mysteries are solved.

Reading detective books is a vice, Wilson said, that ranks "somewhere between smoking and crossword puzzles." Not only are such books boring, he said, they are "rubbish" on which wartime paper should not have been "squandered." There are many scholars who still think that way.

Whatever else can be said about it, mystery writing is a money-making industry, and that has not gone unnoticed by even the most myopic dons of the scholarly community. Certainly sales have been impressive. "One in four books purchased in the United States today, leaving out the compelled purchase at the college textbook counter, is a murder mystery, detective story, spy thriller, or gothic romance," Robin W. Winks, a historian at Yale University, wrote in his recent book, *Modus Operandi: An Excursion Into Detective Fiction*.

And there are the feature-length films on crime stories — some of them blockbusters. But even the lure of money has not overcome prejudice against the subject. As a result, many academics do their detection clandestinely. Michael Innes, who has written more than two dozen mysteries about Inspector John Appleby, is really J.M. Stewart, professor at Christ's Church College of Oxford University and author of one of the volumes of the *Oxford History of English Literature*.

In real life, Amanda Cross, who has written such academic-feminist thrillers as *Death in the Tattered Position* and *The James Joyce Murder*, is actually Carolyn G. Heilbrun, a professor of English at Columbia University.

Dorothy Sayers, the late British detective writer who was the creator of Lord Peter Wimsey and Harriet Vane and a serious scholar of Dante to boot, was also famous for clever and erudite plots. In one novel, *The Documents in the Case*, Sayers created a solution to a murder by poison so brilliantly described that it was recently praised by the American Chemical Society and included on a suggested reading list for students of organic chemistry at Michigan State University.

Partly because of the serious nature of many mystery stories, scholars are more open today about studying the genre. Traces of their work are evident everywhere. Many inexpensive drug-store paperbacks, for example, now contain scholarly introductions to mystery stories written by university professors. Some of the country's most prestigious literary organizations, including the Modern Language Association, have held seminars and lectures on the subject. And virtually every college in the country now offers a course on mystery writing. Simultaneously a serious debate is also going on among scholars about who wrote the first detective novel.

Some contend it was Wilkie Collins, a contemporary and friend of Charles Dickens, whose serial novel, *The Moonstone*, contains one of the first detectives in a full-length novel and was once claimed by T.S. Eliot to be the longest and best detective story in the English language.

Others give credit to Dickens himself, whose shrewd detective, Mr. Bucket in *Black House* discovers who it was that murdered Mr. Tulkinghorn. Edgar Allan Poe, the American short-story writer, is also a contender as is Emile Gaborian, a 19th century French writer, who popularized the detective story on the continent.

Stalin's Gulag lives in corrective labor colonies

By Mark Frankland

MOSCOW (LOS) — The ghost of Stalin's Gulag has been raised again by the American State Department's allegations that four million Soviet citizens are doing forced labor.

Similar accusations were recently made by opponents of Western aid for the new Soviet gas pipeline from Siberia to Europe. The participation of so-called slave labor was given as one more reason why Western firms should not supply equipment for the line's compressor stations.

The allegations, though, are not as sensational as they sound. The Soviet government has never denied the existence of forced labor in this country for the good reason that most Soviet criminals serve their sentences in "corrective labor colonies" rather than prisons. They are known to do a wide variety of jobs, from lumberjacking to metallurgy mining and farming.

The number of those at forced labor thus represents, with few exceptions, the Soviet Union's prison population. The Soviet government publishes no figures on how many are serving sentences in camps and prisons, but secret official figures that leaked to the West in 1977 put the total at 1.7 million. Georgi Davydov, a Soviet emigre and former

political prisoner, has given the higher figure of 2.5 million, which is almost nine percent of the total Soviet population.

British experts tend to accept the figure of about two million rather than the far higher guesses made by some Soviet dissidents of six million or more.

It is believed that within the camp and prison system there are some 10,000 prisoners of conscience. The forced labor system is a descendant of Stalin's Gulag, but its numbers are far smaller and its conditions, though tough, are more controlled. The Gulag is believed to have had a population of ten million when Stalin died 40 years ago. It officially ceased to exist in the late 50s when it was renamed Guim, initials that stand for the Main Administration of Corrective Labor Institutions. Guim's labor colonies are divided into four types, corresponding to the severity of their regime which ascends from "ordinary" up to "harsh."

Both dissidents and official Soviet sources have reported that paroled or conditionally released prisoners have worked on energy projects. A dissident Crimean Tatar, Rollo Kadyev, worked on the building of a gas pipeline compressor station while serving a sentence from 1979 to 1982. In the mid-sixties the Soviet literary magazine *Novy Mir*

reported that this category of "semi-prisoner" accounted for 15 percent of the population of Surgut, the center of west Siberia's vast Tyumen oil region that was just starting to be developed.

By chance, a new Soviet film that gives an unusual glimpse of life in a labor colony has just opened in Moscow where it is playing to packed houses. Called *Station for Two* (the director is the well-known Eldar Ryazanov) it is the story of a musician who takes the blame for a motoring accident in which his wife killed a pedestrian and serves a three-year sentence in a labor colony.

Most of the movie is about friendship between the hero and a waitress in the restaurant of a small town railway station but the short labor colony scenes are very powerful. Indeed their deterrent force might explain why the censor let them remain.

The colony is shown in savage midwinter: a barbed wire settlement with guard towers manned by soldiers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, bayonets fixed to their rifles, and floodlights playing on the snow. The prisoners have shaven heads and wear big felt boots and black padded jackets. They are marched around in military style and stand in columns in the bitter dusk for their evening roll call.

The hero is shown working on a building

site and also scrubbing the concrete floors of one of the barracks where rows of two-tier metal bunks are crowded together.

He is allowed a night's leave to visit his friend who has come to a neighboring village. The scene where he sits down to wolf the meal she has prepared for him must bring tears to the soft-hearted among the Moscow audiences. The screws of pity are tightened almost unbearably when the hero prisoner and the girl run and stumble through the snow to get him back to camp before the morning roll call, for to be late is considered tantamount to an attempt at escaping.

The Soviet penal system is avowedly severe and is meant to inculcate the work habit — hence the term corrective labor. The scenes in *Station for Two* may for some conjure up images of the great Solzhenitsyn novel *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*, the first and only work published here that describes Stalin's Gulag in detail.

But the essence of the Gulag was the lawlessness which allowed millions of innocent people to be sent to the camps. The vast majority of the inhabitants of today's camps are serving terms for ordinary criminal offenses. The political and religious prisoners among them have also been legally tried.

Mexico City still functions, defying predictions of disaster

By Bernd Debusmann

MEXICO CITY (R) — For four successive days last month, Mexicans working in the center of their outside capital could see Popocatepetl, the snow-flanked volcano soaring to 5,452 meters southeast of Mexico City. It was a spectacle people still talk about, for glimpse of the mountain is a rare event.

Normally, the sacred mountain of the Aztecs is hidden behind a wall of brownish-gray smog so dense and stinging that it can drive tears to your eyes and construct your throat on walking just a few blocks. Popocatepetl's appearance last month, experts say, was due to an unusual combination of high winds and low traffic, the latter the result of one of President Miguel de La Madrid's first acts since taking office in December: doubling the price of petrol.

At roughly 50 U.S. cents a gallon, petrol in this oil-producing country is still cheap by world standards. But the price increase combined with the year-end holidays which emptied Mexican pockets, was steep enough to force some of the capital's 2.5 million car-owners to resort to public transport.

After payday, the traffic picked up again. The winds which blew the smog away subsided, and Popocatepetl vanished once more behind a veil of pollution produced by car exhaust fumes and the waste of more than 135,000 factories which account for almost half of all goods manufactured in Mexico.

In years of wild, unchecked growth with virtually no planning, Mexico City developed into an urban monster which is now home for an estimated 16 million people, covers 1,000 square kms and is the country's political as well as economic, financial, industrial and cultural capital. "Everything is happening here," said a Western diplomat. "And that is why people still come, although life in the capital is getting tougher all the time."

A city planner's nightmare, one of the most astounding aspects of the Mexican capital is that it is still functioning, still defying expert

predictions of catastrophe. Mexico City produces statistics that go with its awesome size: every 24 hours, around 10,000 tons of pollutants are estimated to fall on the capital. Its sewage is said to be more than half the flow of London's River Thames. It has slums housing as many people as does the whole of Costa Rica.

By some measures, Mexico City is already the biggest continuous urban sprawl on earth. Depending on the success of curbing its current growth rate — at least half a million people a year — the city will have between 30 and 35 million inhabitants by the year 2,000.

Plans to check the deterioration of the quality of life for "capitalinos", inhabitants of the capital, have had limited success. "Frequently, there is a vast gulf between reality and optimistic official statements. They (the government) always say pollution is diminishing when anyone can see himself that visibility is less every day — meaning that pollution is increasing," said environmental expert, Rene Cancino of the Secretariat of Environmental Protection.

But pollution is only one of Mexico City's problems. In 1980, then Mayor Carlos Hank Gonzalez listed seven major difficulties in taming the urban monster. They were land tenure, water, education, garbage, transit, security and ecology. Of these seven, he predicted, the first four would be solved by the end of 1982 — a year which has come and gone without the promised solutions.

Water has to be piped into the city from more than 160 kms away across the 3,000-meter mountain range which surrounds the capital — itself at an altitude of some 2,100 meters.

In the shantytowns on the outskirts, long queues for water from sparse community taps are part of everyday life. Many residents of Ciudad Nezahualcoyotl, a teeming slum of two million, are supplied by water truck. It is a far cry from Tenochtitlan, capital of the Aztecs which flourished where the city's smokestacks now belch fumes.



بنك السعودي الأمريكي

Saudi American Bank

(A Saudi Joint Stock Company) C.R. 35319

Directors' Report

The Bank expanded rapidly in its second full year of operations, reflecting the overall development of the Saudi banking system and of the economy generally in accordance with the Third Development Plan. Total assets increased 44% to SR 10,906 million and total contra accounts increased 38% to SR 10,086 million.

While the growth of the Bank in financial terms was significant, expansion was even more dramatic in terms of the number of customers served and the volume of banking transactions. For example, at year-end there were over 43,000 accounts maintained for individual and small business customers, an increase of 85% over the prior year. This growth reflects changing attitudes towards the use of banks in the Kingdom as well as the Bank's commitment to extend its services over a broad customer base.

In 1982, the efforts of management and the Board were focused primarily on:

- increasing the numbers and skill levels of Saudi national staff in all areas of the organization.
- expanding the branch network to serve customers in new areas of the Kingdom.
- providing innovative services in the sphere of electronic banking.
- maintaining and enhancing service quality across an expanded customer base.

Financial Results

Earnings for the year were SR 352.6 million, net of all expenses and provisions, up 26% over 1981. Total shareholders' funds net of the proposed 1982 dividend will be SR 884.3 million, up 46% over 1981. Return on total assets was 3.2%, down from 3.7% in 1981, and return on shareholders' equity was 40%, down from 46% in 1981. These declines reflect declining margins and the Bank's larger capital base.

Corporate and Merchant Banking

The Corporate Banking Group recorded an excellent year in its traditional contracting

and trading businesses, as well as in its growing manufacturing, agribusiness and public sector activities.

Loans outstanding increased 28% against 1981 and commission income showed parallel growth. Deposits grew at even stronger rates. Substantially all of the Bank's loans and deposits relate to business activity in the Kingdom.

1982 witnessed several economic developments likely to affect important segments of the Bank's customer base, including a global slowdown in economic activity, general softness in world oil markets and increasing competition in various areas of the Saudi economy. During the year the Corporate Banking Group organized a seminar for trading clients in which these developments were reviewed and analysed in terms of their effects on specific sectors of the Saudi economy. Further efforts of this nature are planned for the coming year.

Electronic banking services for corporate customers were expanded further during the year, and there are now more than 40 businesses "connected" electronically to their accounts with the Bank.

The Merchant Banking Group working closely with the Corporate Group, also showed good growth. During the year the Bank led or co-led 14 syndications and participated in another 14. Total volume reached SR 3346 million for the syndications which were led or co-led. The Bank's risk participation in all syndicated transactions was SR 705 million.

Branch Expansion

The Saudi Commercial Business Group was responsible for opening five new branches during the course of the year, bringing the total at year-end to 16. Branches opened in 1982 are located in Riyadh, Al Khobar, Abha, Hofuf and Oneizah.

Further branch openings have been approved by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency and are planned for 1983. As in the past, the pace of the branching program will

be based on the Bank's continuing evaluation of customer service needs. The Bank takes this opportunity to acknowledge the encouragement and support of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency for this important effort.

Staffing and Training

Total staff increased 19% from 984 to 1168 during 1982, due primarily to the branch expansion program and to related back-office staffing requirements. Saudi staffing increased at the rate of 45%, reflecting the Bank's hiring policy for Saudis and the results of an intensive recruitment drive.

The Bank this year established a local high school and university relations program, aimed at acquainting promising students with career opportunities in the banking sector. In this connection the Bank gratefully acknowledges the co-operation and support of the Civil Service Bureau, King Saud University, King Abdulaziz University, and the University of Petroleum and Minerals.

In November, 1982 the Bank's new training facility, the Center of Banking & Finance, was inaugurated in Riyadh by the Vice Governor of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, H.E. Sheikh Hamad Al-Sayyari. This new Center represents Saudi American Bank's renewed commitment to the training of Saudi staff and already offers a full program of courses in banking skills and related disciplines. Course places will also be available on a limited basis to customers and government bodies.

A scholarship program for Saudi staff members was approved by the Board during 1982. The program aims to provide qualifying staff with further education at foreign universities in academic disciplines related to banking such as business, finance and computer science. This program complements Bank-run training programs at the Center of Banking & Finance and at training facilities of Citibank, N.A. worldwide.

Donations

During the year the Bank made numerous donations to charitable and educational organizations. These included eight of the Kingdom's philanthropic societies; five women's societies; and the Riyadh Handicapped Children's Home. There were also donations to universities in the Kingdom which were used to fund cash awards to top graduates in business administration, economics and accounting studies.

Payment to Directors

Directors' fees and expenses were SR 971,000. Compensation payments to Directors in their capacity as executives of the Bank totalled approximately SR 1 million.

Appropriation of Profits

The Board of Directors recommends that the net profits for the year be appropriated as follows:

	SR Millions
Net Income	352.6
Transfer to Statutory Reserve	87.0
Transfer to General Reserve	192.0
Dividend (including Zakat)	73.5
Transfer to Retained Earnings	0.1

The net cash dividend to Saudi shareholders based on the above appropriation will be SR 20 per share, up from SR 15 per share in 1981. The Board believes that this appropriation is consistent with current market practice and the proposed transfers to reserves will adequately provide for future growth.

Auditors

In March, 1982 the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders appointed Messrs Whinney Murray & Company and Al Rashed as the Bank's auditors. The Board recommends that these appointments be continued for the fiscal year 1983.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1982

ASSETS	Notes	1982 SR '000	1981 SR '000	SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	Notes	1982 SR '000	1981 SR '000
CASH AND BALANCES WITH SAMA				SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			
Cash in hand		53,662	32,533	Share capital	6	300,000	300,000
Balances with Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency				Capital receivable	6	—	(6,185)
Statutory Deposit	4	299,538	234,156	Reserves:			
Current Account		46,593	229,859	Statutory reserve	7	240,000	153,000
		399,793	496,548	General Reserve	8	344,000	152,000
DUE FROM BANK				Retained earnings		340	280
Current: Inside Saudi Arabia		2,774	703	Total Shareholders' funds		884,340	599,095
Abroad		63,772	40,123	DEPOSITS			
Deposits: Inside Saudi Arabia		60,000	45,000	Customer deposits including		8,143,295	4,824,437
Abroad		4,156,372	2,006,064	current, savings and time		787,586	650,573
		4,282,918	2,091,890	Other Deposits		8,930,881	5,475,010
LOANS AND ADVANCES				DUE TO BANKS			
(less reserve for possible loan losses)	9			Current:			
Private Sector		4,926,140	3,783,374	Inside Saudi Arabia		7,159	10,175
Banks		78,850	100,582	Abroad		45,966	53,652
Bills purchased and discounted		172,767	158,157	Deposits:			
		5,177,757	4,042,113	Inside Saudi Arabia		499,307	559,589
INVESTMENTS		348,259	342,000	Abroad		96,116	384,027
FIXED ASSETS						648,548	1,007,443
Bank Premises and Installations	5	92,369	80,946	OTHER LIABILITIES			
Furniture and equipment		47,006	32,866	Dividend payable	10	73,500	60,000
		139,375	113,812	Acceptances outstanding		279,834	329,878
OTHER ASSETS				Other liabilities		88,492	109,963
Customers' acceptance liability		279,834	329,878			441,826	499,841
Other Assets		277,659	165,148	TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		10,905,595	7,581,389
		557,493	495,026	CONTRA ACCOUNTS			
TOTAL ASSETS		10,905,595	7,581,389	Customers' guarantees,			
CONTRA ACCOUNTS				letters of credit and			
Customers' liabilities under guarantees,	11	10,085,954	7,352,507	other obligations	11	10,085,954	7,352,507
letters of credit and other obligations							

The accompanying notes 1 to 12 form an integral part of the financial statements.

البنك السعودي الأمريكي

Saudi American Bank



STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1982

Notes	1982 SR '000	1981 SR '000
OPERATING INCOME		
Loans Advances & Placements	1,018,960	1,040,208
Commission & Foreign Exchange	136,645	115,278
Investments	36,394	9,562
Total Income	1,191,999	1,165,048
Less: Service Charges	467,947	604,107
Reserve for possible loan losses	39,600	42,500
INCOME BEFORE OPERATING EXPENSES	684,452	518,441
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Salaries and related expenses	216,759	139,396
Directors fees and remuneration	972	600
Depreciation and amortisation of premises and equipment	18,044	13,432
Bank Premises expenses	30,505	24,121
Other operating expenses	65,612	60,731
	331,892	238,280
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR	352,560	280,161
INCOME PER SHARE	117.52	93.38
STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS AND RETAINED EARNINGS		
Balance at beginning of year	280	119
Net income for the year	352,560	280,161
	352,840	280,280
Transfer to statutory reserve	(87,000)	(68,000)
Transfer to general reserve	(192,000)	(152,000)
Cash Dividend (Proposed)	(73,500)	(60,000)
Retained Earnings	340	280

The accompanying notes 1 to 12 form an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1982

	1982 SR '000	1981 SR '000
Operations:		
Net income for the year	352,560	280,161
Charge not requiring outlay of funds:		
Depreciation of premises and equipment and loss on disposals	19,298	8,408
Funds generated from operations	371,858	288,569
Other sources:		
Capital received	6,185	3,462
Disposals of Fixed Assets	1,595	—
Increase in:		
Deposits	3,455,871	607,116
Other Liabilities	—	60,678
Decrease in:		
Current Account with SAMA	183,266	—
Cash	—	5,891
Loans and Advances (after re- serve for possible loan losses)	—	261,633
Total Funds Provided	4,018,775	1,227,349
FUNDS UTILISED		
Dividend paid	60,000	24,000
Additions to fixed assets	46,456	27,348
Decrease in Due to Banks	358,895	412,466
Decrease in Other Liabilities	71,515	—
Increase in:		
Cash	21,129	—
Statutory deposits with SAMA	65,382	35,438
Current Account with SAMA	—	110,874
Due from Banks	2,191,028	250,327
Loans & Advances (after reserve for possible loan losses)	1,135,644	—
Investments	6,259	342,000
Other assets	62,467	24,896
Total Funds Utilised	4,018,775	1,227,349

The accompanying notes 1 to 12 form an integral part of the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 1982

1 GENERAL

a) Saudi American Bank is a Saudi joint stock company formed pursuant to Royal Decree No. M/3 dated 26.03.1400H. The Bank opened for business on July 12, 1980 with the taking over of the Citibank, N.A. branches at Riyadh and Jeddah. The Bank operates under Commercial Registration No.35319, Riyadh.

b) Managerial and specialized expertise as well as staff are provided under a Technical Management Agreement with Citibank, N.A. Reimbursement of expenses under the Agreement is at cost.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Regulatory

The Bank follows the accounting and reporting guidelines prescribed by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, Banking Control Law and Company Law of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

b) Fiscal Year

The Bank under Article 39 of the Articles of Association follows the Gregorian calendar for reporting the accounts.

c) Accounting Convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

d) Foreign Currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated to Saudi Riyals at exchange rates prevailing at year end. Foreign exchange positions, including spot and forward contracts, are revalued at month end to prevailing market rates. Premium or discount on forward contracts is amortized on a straight line basis over the life of the contract.

e) Revenues and Expenses

Revenues and expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

f) Reserve for Possible Loan Losses

Allocations to the reserve for possible loan losses are based upon the management's evaluation of the adequacy of the reserve. It includes such considerations as changes in composition and volume of the portfolio, the relationship of the reserve to the portfolio and general economic conditions. This reserve has been deducted from

Loans and Advances in the Balance Sheet.

The Bank accrues but does not recognize income on Loans and Advances over-due for more than a predetermined period. Thereafter income is recognized on a cash basis till it becomes current at which stage income is again recognized on an accrual basis.

g) Investments

The amount represents the Investment Portfolio of the Bank. These investment securities are stated at cost. Premium and discounts are amortized on a straight line basis over the period to maturity. As of December 31, 1982, the market value of these securities exceeded cost.

h) Depreciation

Freehold land is not depreciated. Premises and equipment, including leasehold improvements, are shown at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are computed on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset or the period of the lease. Rates of Depreciation vary from 10% to 25%. Maintenance and repair costs are expensed as incurred.

i) Branch Preopening Expenses

Branch Preopening Expenses representing the establishment costs of new branches, are written off during the year the branch is opened.

j) Staff Benefits and Termination Pay

The amount set aside for staff indemnity provision is based on an actuarial valuation of the Bank's liability under the Saudi Labour and Workmen Law.

k) Due to Banks

Amounts due to financial institutions are included in due to banks in the Balance Sheet.

3 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Bank in the ordinary course of business transacts business with affiliates. Such transactions are dealt with on the same terms and conditions as third party transactions.

4 STATUTORY DEPOSIT

In accordance with a directive from Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) the Bank is required to

maintain with SAMA at all times a statutory deposit at stipulated percentages of its demand, time and other deposits. The calculation is prepared at the end of each Hijrah month.

The Bank maintains a current account with SAMA, and a transfer from this account to the Statutory deposit account is made at the end of each Hijrah month in order to adjust the balance thereon to the required amount.

5 FIXED ASSETS

	Bank premises and installation	Furniture and equipment	Total
Cost:	SR '000	SR '000	SR '000
At 1 January 1982	90,024	36,635	126,659
Additions	22,786	23,670	46,456
Disposals	(2,770)	(3,636)	(6,406)
At 31 December 1982	110,040	56,669	166,709
Depreciation:			
At 1 January 1982	9,078	3,769	12,847
Charge for Year	10,631	7,413	18,044
On Disposals	(2,038)	(1,519)	(3,557)
At 31 December 1982	17,671	9,663	27,334
Net book value:			
At 31 December 1982	92,369	47,006	139,375
At 31 December 1981	80,946	32,866	113,812

6 SHARE CAPITAL

Share capital consists of 3,000,000 shares of SR 100 each. Capital receivable, represents the balance due from Shareholders following an additional share allotment required due to fractional shares as a result of the original issue. The ownership of the share capital is as follows

Saudi Shareholders 60%

Citibank, N.A. 40%

7 STATUTORY RESERVE

	1982 SR '000	1981 SR '000
Balance at beginning of year	153,000	85,000
Transfer for year	87,000	68,000
Balance at end of year	240,000	153,000

As required by the Banking Control Law of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 25% of the net income for the year, after deducting zakat, has been transferred to statutory reserve. The Bank may resolve to

discontinue such annual transfers when the reserve is equal to the paid up capital. This reserve is not available for distribution.

8 GENERAL RESERVE

	1982 SR '000	1981 SR '000
Balance at beginning of year	152,000	—
Transfer for year	192,000	152,000
Balance at end of year	344,000	152,000

This reserve is available for distribution.

9 RESERVE FOR POSSIBLE LOAN LOSSES

	1982 SR '000	1981 SR '000
Balance at beginning of year	49,260	6,760
General Reserve for the year	2,464	42,500
Specific Reserve for the year	37,136	—
Total	88,860	49,260

Specific reserves are made against identified loans and advances as a result of a detailed appraisal of the portfolio. The General reserve is carried to provide additional cover on the Bank's loans and advances portfolio.

10 ZAKAT, TAXATION AND PROPOSED CASH DIVIDEND

The proposed cash dividend amounts to SR 73,500,000 (1981-SR 60,000,000). Zakat amounting to approximately SR 8 million will be deducted from dividends attributable to Saudi Shareholders.

Under the provisions of the Foreign Capital Investment Code the non-Saudi shareholders are exempt from income tax for five years from the date of commencement of the bank's activities.

11 CONTRA ACCOUNTS

In the normal course of business there are outstanding various commitments and contingent liabilities, such as lease commitments, commitments to extend credit, future foreign exchange contracts, letters of credit and guarantees. The management of the Bank does not anticipate any material loss as a result of these transactions.

12 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures have been restated to conform with the current year's presentation.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the Financial Statements of Saudi American Bank as at December 31, 1982 as set out on pages 2 to 9. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing procedures and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary. We obtained all the information and explanations which we requested for the purpose of our examination.

Whinney Murray & Co.
Ata H. El-Bayouk
Registration No.7

In our opinion the financial statements present a fair view of the state of affairs of Saudi American Bank as at December 31, 1982 and of the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in conformity with international accounting standards applied on a basis consistent with that of the previous year.

Al Rashed
A.A.Al-Rashed
Registration No.50

Backs hike in defense

\$46b job program urged by AFL-CIO

BAL HARBOUR, Feb. 22 (AP). — The United States' major labor organization called Monday for a \$46 billion program to create 1.8 million jobs, while also supporting modest hikes in defense spending.

Leaders of the 14.5 million-member AFL-CIO which traditionally has held hawkish views on defense issues, did conclude, however, that the Defense Department budget should not be increased to the extent sought by President Ronald Reagan.

The 35-member executive council proposed that real defense spending — after inflation has been taken into account — grow no more than 5 percent to 7 percent.

Reagan has proposed spending \$239 billion on defense in the 1984 budget year starting Oct. 1. That would represent a 10 percent rise after taking into account a forecast 4 percent annual rate of inflation. The AFL-CIO proposes that the figure be set at roughly \$231 billion.

But federation President Lane Kirkland stressed at a news conference that higher outlays for weapons and armaments should not come at the expense of social programs such as unemployment compensation relief and recession assistance to the homeless and hungry.

Kirkland said the constitution imposes on government a responsibility to "provide for the common defense and general welfare, not the common defense or the general welfare."

Kirkland cited the nation's 10.4 percent

unemployment rate and said White House officials were too quick to claim economic recovery.

While seeking \$46 billion for a host of job-creation programs — nearly 10 times more than is being considered in negotiations between congressional democrats and the White House — the federation said that at least \$41 billion could be added to the treasury to pay for new jobs for the unemployed.

The AFL-CIO proposed repealing parts of an income tax cut enacted in 1981 and focus tax relief on people earning less than \$43,000 per year.

The federation's policy statement on defense followed a year-long study by a panel of labor leaders appointed by Kirkland.

In addition to seeking the \$46 billion program to combat unemployment in the new budget year, the AFL-CIO called for immediate spending of \$22.5 billion for a total of \$68.5 billion over the two budget years.

Robert F. Bonitatti, Reagan's labor adviser, who was consulting with AFL-CIO officials here, said he didn't think the federation's program would get anywhere in Congress.

"Hopefully, if a better dialogue were to be established and some of the (labor) leaders want to take the initiative," he said, "they might be able to spend more time with officials of the administration and Congress and develop programs that Congress might deal with more realistically."

France may lift 'Poitiers offensive'

PARIS, Feb. 22 (AFP). — France is likely to lift its "Poitiers offensive" against imports of Japanese video cassette recorders soon in return for a voluntary cutback in the imports, observers have said.

Last October France decreed that all imports of the VCR's had to be routed through the remote central town of Poitiers for customs processing. The aim was to slow down the imports by means of an administrative bottleneck.

But in an accord hammered out by Japanese and European Economic Community negotiators in Tokyo on Feb. 12, Japan agreed to export no more than 4.55 million VCR's to the EEC this year — well down on the 4.9 million exported last year.

The observers said that France was likely to accept this accord, and that it would lift the Poitiers regulations, even though this was not a condition of the deal.

French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert is expected to approve the EEC-Japanese trade accord.

But the observers cautioned that France was still not satisfied with aspects of the deal, particularly the clauses on television tubes and the "vague" accords for other products. They added that France was particularly anxious to have the Japanese commitments strict monitored.

Quebec teachers call off strike

QUEBEC CITY, Feb. 22 (R). — Quebec's 90,000 striking teachers, who last week defied tough back-to-work legislation introduced by Premier Rene Levesque, returned to classrooms Monday after calling a three-week truce in their labor battle with the provincial government.

The teachers, once among the most faithful supporters of the ruling Parti Quebecois (PQ), had been protesting against plans to cut back their salaries by 20 percent. The cut was part of a general reduction in civil service pay ordered in an effort to reduce Quebec's growing deficit.

Last week Levesque, sharply criticized by human rights groups, passed legislation that gave him the power to fire the teachers, dock their pay or strip them of seniority unless they went back to work.

Sunday night the teachers voted 83 percent in favor of going back for a cooling-off three-week period in the hope that talks can be resumed.

Provincial Education Minister Camille Laurin said "all they have to do is to give me a sign and there will be a discussion." No talks have been scheduled yet. The truce gave more than a million students their first classes in nearly four weeks.

In battle for sales

Ads for weapons hit the bull's eye

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (AP). — The ad shows a sleek multimillion-dollar fighter plane, outfitted with missiles, waiting in a hangar. The accompanying sales pitch reads: "While others get older, Eagles get better."

The advertisement for McDonnell Douglas Corp.'s F-15 fighter is one of several advertisements placed in newspapers, magazines and scholarly journals by arms builders in a growing battle to influence political and military leaders, according to industry officials and analysts.

Once such ads were seen only in a handful of military journals. Now several American arms builders regularly advertise their aircraft and warships in major newspapers such as *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post*, and in popular news magazines, such as *Newsweek* and *Time*. *Foreign Affairs Quarterly*, read around the world as a guide to U.S. policy recently had an ad for Grumman's Hawkeye early warning plane.

Advertisements for weapons differ little in approach from those for cars or washing machines. With vivid pictures and catchy slogans, they promise efficiency, satisfaction and prestige.

"It's really like buying a car," said a

defense analyst who asked not to be identified. "If someone is looking for an anti-tank gun he's going to look at those ads for whatever catches his eye."

Typical is Raytheon's pitch for a naval missile. "The ship is in good hands with Seaguard — the naval weapon system of the 1980s," the ad proclaims over a glossy picture of a missile thundering skyward from a warship.

The Cantieri Navali Riuniti, the Italian naval conglomerate, runs ads in publications around the world offering equipment ranging from patrol boats to aircraft carriers. France's Aerospatiale advertises missiles to destroy any ship.

Several large defense companies declined to comment on how much they spend on advertising. But a single-page ad in a trade periodical such as *Aviation Week* costs more than \$7,000, according to Business Manager William Cockren. A full page ad in a major U.S. newspaper can cost \$40,000, several company officials said. "There must be some kind of impact for them to spend that kind of money," Cockren said.

Leo Scheffer, vice president of public affairs for British Aerospace of North America, which markets the Harrier jet of Falklands fame, said ads can provide a

potential customer's first and lasting impression of a weapon.

Weapons advertising in the United States is usually not aimed at selling, since the government sets specifications for weapons and invites corporations to build them. But advertising can promote an image of competence to garner government contracts, analysts say.

An official of *Aviation Week*, who asked not to be identified, said a plan for a missile can run to thousands of pages of complex technical detail. A vivid ad can have more impact on some of the legislators and senior officers who select arms, he said.

Continuing advertising lauding the effectiveness of a selected weapon helps reassure officials they made the right choice and get new orders in the annual defense budget, he said.

Raymond Deffrey of McDonnell Douglas said the advertising his company runs in newspapers or its military aircraft is designed to enhance its image with officials who make decisions on weapons.

Arms ads on the international market are geared to sell in every country, officials said. Scores of nations are shopping for weapons with billions of dollars at stake.

World Bank to lend Philippines \$302m

MANILA, Feb. 22 (R). — The World Bank has agreed to extend a \$302 million 20-year loan to the Philippines as part of its lending program to developing countries with balance of payments problems, the central bank said.

It said the loan will have a five-year grace period and carry interest at five percent above the average monthly cost of the bank's borrowings. Currently the interest would be 10.55 percent, the central bank said.

The central bank said the Philippines needed the money to reimburse payments of imports, including oil bills which would be financed by \$75 million.

The economy experienced a significant drop in imports of trade between 1979 and 1982, the bank said.

Japan's oil imports fall by 13.4 percent

TOKYO, Feb. 22 (AFP). — Japanese spot oil imports in January fell 13.4 percent from the previous month to 111.7 million barrels, said the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Imports from Saudi Arabia were down 33.7 percent from December, but those from the United Arab Emirates and Indonesia last month recorded gains of 21.2 percent and 1.7 percent.

Gold yields declining in Siberia

ALDAN, Siberia, Feb. 22 (R). — Gold yields are declining in the key Siberian mining area of southern Yakutia, according to local government officials in Aldan, the region's main processing town.

But introduction of new technology and more equipment has improved mining efficiency and output is still showing a small annual increase despite more difficult conditions, they said.

The officials told a group of visiting Western reporters that discoveries of gold in the region's river beds had dropped and that the quality of finds had diminished. "The amount of gold-bearing strata we are finding is in overall decline. But at the same time there has been a steady increasing in panning," said district government Chairman Nikolai Lukhanov.

"The result is that output is pretty well stable at present and there are even very slight increases each year," he said.

Britain's Consolidated Gold Fields Company estimates overall Soviet gold production at between 280 and 350 tons a year, and

some Western experts believe the contribution from the Aldan and nearby Lenzoloto fields at between 20 and 40 tons.

But even if output should fall significantly in the Aldan and Lenzoloto zones, this would not necessarily have a serious effect on overall production in the Soviet Union, the world's second largest producer after South Africa.

Some officials said privately that most of the easily accessible deposits in the region had been exhausted and mining was now centered on lower yield strata. This was causing growing difficulty in maintaining production levels, they added.

Most worked deposits in the Aldan and Lenzoloto areas are alluvial and huge dredging machines work the rivers, at the most activity concentrated in the three or four summer months.

Officials in Aldan said private or small-scale prospecting was also still encouraged and made a considerable contribution to overall production figures, which they refused to provide.

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مركز للتجارة

Fed says hike in IMF quota vital for U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AFP) — The chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, Paul Volcker, has stressed to Congress that the planned increase in the U.S. quota in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is vital to a healthy American economy and financial institutions.

His testimony to the Senate Banking Committee this past week was part of a strong administration effort to convince Congress that the recent IMF interim committee agreement to boost quotas in the "world central bank" by almost 50 percent is in the American interest, as well as in that of the rest of the world.

Volcker said that "the international financial system is not separable from our domestic banking and credit system" — thus echoing the view of the majority of economists,

officials and informed businessmen in the industrialized world that the danger of defaulting by debtor countries and other serious problems of the world financial system could have serious ramifications domestically, especially if one or more major banks got into trouble because of their high foreign loan exposure.

However, Congress is considered as almost certain to impose more restrictive rules on American banks' lending overseas in exchange for authorizing the higher U.S. quota in the IMF, and Volcker acknowledged that the "Fed" is considering ways of tightening controls over such lending.

A major problem in the field of international debt remains, as international banks have failed to restore credit lines for Brazilian banks, despite pressure to that effect from the IMF and the expiration of a deadline last Wednesday for banks to restore the credits to a level of \$7.5 billion. Such credit lines are a basic factor in the debt rescue package that is being put together for Brazil, one of the world's most troubled debtor nations.

The package also includes \$4.4 billion in loans to the South American countries \$4 billion in refinancing of debt, and the continuation of short-term credit lines. These aspects of the package are thought to be more or less ready.

Dutch jobless total seen rising

THE HAGUE, Feb. 22 (R) — Dutch unemployment could rise by 100,000 to 1983 instead of by 75,000 as earlier forecast by the Central Planning Bureau, the Social Economic Council said in a report on the Labor market.

Unemployment stood at 764,000 at end 1982, according to the Social Affairs Ministry.

The council, which groups economists from government and both sides of industry, said speeding cuts would reduce the number of civil servants by one percent a year. The planning bureau had anticipated a slight increase in civil service jobs.

Falling investment and reduced buying power will also hit employment, the Social Economic Council report said.



GIANT AMONG TURBINES: An internal view of the unmachined casing for a 110 Mw gas turbine engine which is the largest in the Scottish company's range. Designed for remote, unattended operation, John Brown heavy duty industrial turbines are currently installed in over 20 countries producing electric power or supplying mechanical power for pipeline pumping and compressor stations.

Borrowed \$14.5b in '82

France may seek more loans

PARIS, Feb. 22 (R) — France will continue to rank among the heaviest borrowers on the international credit markets this year, although a slowdown is likely from the exceptionally high borrowing last month, credit markets sources said.

According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, France's foreign borrowing rose to \$1.64 billion in January from \$1.01 billion in December.

The sources said France took advantage of favorable market conditions in January and borrowing had slowed this month.

Statistics from the OECD also showed that France borrowed a total \$14.5 billion on the international markets last year, compared with \$6.7 billion in 1981.

International medium and long-term bank loans raised in 1982 rose to \$6.7 billion from \$3.85 billion the previous year, the figures show.

International bond issues rose to \$6.57 billion from 1.99 billion, while traditional foreign bond issues rose to \$1.28 billion from \$889 million.

French press reports have said France was the heaviest borrower on the international markets in 1982, and the daily *Le Monde* has estimated total borrowing of \$25 billion.

In an article published this weekend, the paper said the figure was probably \$23 billion, but added this still made France the world's largest borrower.

The government has not given figures for 1982 borrowing, but last week Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy denied in a television interview that the figure was as high as \$25 billion, and said the U.S. and Canada had borrowed more than France.

According to the OECD statistics, calculated on the same basis as the \$14.5 billion for France, international borrowing by the U.S. totaled \$26.5 billion, while Canada followed with \$15.36 billion.

However, one credit market analyst said that a borrowing comparison between France and the U.S. and Canada was very shaky.

Other credit market sources agreed, saying the U.S. is in the privileged position of being able to borrow abroad in its own currency, facilitating an easy switch to international from domestic borrowing.

BRIEFS

SEOUL (AP) — International airlines operating Seoul routes will hike their fares from 5 to 9 percent beginning March 1, the Transportation Ministry announced Tuesday. The increases, approved by the International Air Transport Association last June, provide a 5 percent increase on flights between Seoul and Europe, 6 percent for those on Seoul-U.S. routes and 9 percent on Seoul-Southeast Asia routes.

ABU DHABI (WAM) — The Australian government will hold a trade exhibition at the Abu Dhabi Intercontinental Hotel on Feb. 27, the English daily, *Gulf News*, reported Tuesday. The newspaper quoting the Australian consul general and senior trade commissioner here Robert McAuslan said the five-day exhibition will be the biggest individual promotion by the Australian government this year.

BONN (AFP) — West Germans work less than the Japanese but more than the Swedes, the Institute of Economy said here reporting on a survey carried out in 1981. "The 40-hour week exists solely on paper," it said. On average the Germans work 31.2 hours a week, allowing for sickness, maternity leave and other absences. This compared with Japan's 40 hours, Sweden's 30 hours and 32 hours in France and Italy.

PARIS (AFP) — The "trade surplus" of the French electrical and electronics sector plunged to about \$100 million last year from \$1.1 billion, industry figures show. Imports rose 26.9 percent and exports only 10.7 percent. In addition, office equipment, increasingly electronic, was \$500 million in deficit.

PARIS (R) — Mexican Finance Minister Jesus Silva Herzog said in an interview in the newspaper *Le Monde* that he predicted a two percent negative growth rate for 1983, despite an annual population increase of some 2.6 percent. "For the first time in 40 years, Mexicans as a whole will undergo a fall in their standard of living," Silva Herzog said.

LONDON (AFP) — Rolls Royce announced that over 500 of the 7,000 jobs at its Derby area Aero engine factories will have to go this year due to a drop in aircraft orders. The company already trimmed its workforce by 5,000 over the past two years.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 6:00 p.m. Tuesday

	Cash	Transfer
Baharal Dinar	9.16	9.15
Belgian Franc (1,000)	14.20	14.30
Canadian Dollar	74.00	73.30
Deutsche Mark (100)	144.00	143.86
Dutch Guilder (100)	131.00	130.41
Egyptian Pound	9.15	9.11
European Dollar (100)	92.75	92.70
French Franc (100)	51.00	50.80
Greek Drachma (1,000)	38.00	41.35
Indian Rupee (100)		34.64
Italian Lira (1,000)		5.80
Japanese Yen (1,000)	25.20	25.00
Jordanian Dinar	15.30	14.93
Kuwaiti Dinar	9.77	9.72
Lebanese Lira (100)	11.88	11.84
Moroccan Dirham (100)	87.00	86.32
Pakistan Rupee (100)	52.50	54.21
Philippine Peso (100)	28.10	26.95
Portuguese Escudo (100)		36.62
Saudi Riyal (100)	5.30	5.28
Singapore Dollar (100)	95.00	94.70
Spanish Peseta (1,000)		167.10
Swiss Franc (100)		26.77
Syrian Lira (100)	173.00	172.54
Turkish Lira (1,000)	62.00	61.60
U.S. Dollar	3.45	3.44
Yemeni Riyal (100)	75.15	75.15

Selling Price Buying Price
Gold kg. 53,400 53,200
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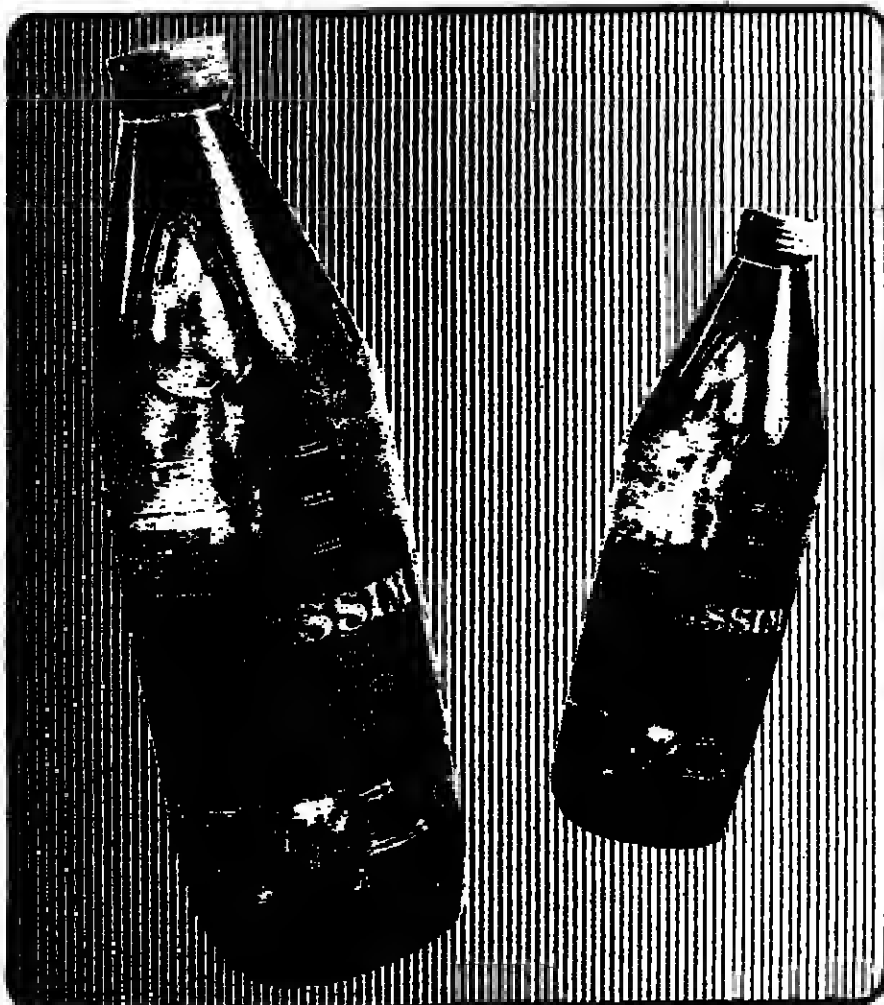
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Dollar rates lose ground

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, Feb. 22 — The dollar eased back on the Tuesday exchanges on fears of more oil price cuts following Nigeria's decision to reduce its oil prices by \$5.5 a barrel. The exchange markets noted that the dollar gave ground against those oil importing nation's currencies, particularly the German mark and the Japanese yen.

The British pound on the other hand was weaker on oil price uncertainties and it fell to a new low of 1.5235 at one stage Tuesday before some Bank of England intervention helped to stabilize the pound at the 1.5295 levels. This compares poorly to the 1.5400 levels that the pound traded at a week ago.

The closure of the Monday night New York markets due to Washington's birthday, helped to ensure that the European Tuesday markets remained relatively nervous and somewhat volatile with so little on which to go by.

The money markets were still seemingly split on whether the latest U.S. weekly money supply figures (which had shown a smaller than expected rise) would necessarily signal an easing of U.S. dollar interest rates. As such the outcome of Tuesday night's New York trading activities will indicate to some extent whether the Federal Reserve Board will reduce its "Fed fund" prime lending rate from the 8 1/2 percent average rates that we had seen during the previous week.

On the Tuesday bullion markets both gold and silver prices remained at relatively steady levels with little fluctuations

reported. Dealers said that the bullion markets too were waiting to see how the New York markets opened Tuesday night and little "serious" activity was reported in Europe. Gold traded around \$502 an ounce, while silver prices were traded around \$14.45 — some 5 cents down over Monday prices.

On the European exchanges, the German mark rose to 2.3980 levels from 2.3990 on Monday, boosted by falling world oil prices. The French franc was slightly weaker at 6.7980 from Monday's 6.7820 levels but the Japanese yen was also stronger at 232-10 levels.

The Swiss franc was slightly firmer at 1.9920 levels compared to 2.0150 prices a week ago. Most trading Tuesday was on the cautious side, however, with dealers still awaiting to see how world oil prices would move.

On the local exchanges, rial deposit rates eased back by about 1/4 percent Tuesday to take the week-fixed inter-bank rate to 6 1/4 percent, while the one-month rate was quoted at 7 percent level compared to 7 1/4 during last week. Dealing was carried out in the short-dated funds and on the exchange, spot rial/dollar rates were easier at 3.4398-02 levels.

LONDON (AP) — Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):

London	486.00
Paris	503.00
Frankfurt	504.99
Zurich	497.75
Hong Kong	501.03

Swedish unions may yet strike deal

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 22 (AFP) — The Swedish labor movement currently appears unlikely to precipitate a threatened nationwide strike next Monday despite deadlock pay talks with employers, observers have said.

Talks between unions and employers stalled six weeks ago, and nine trade union federations plan to bring their 13,000 members out on strike if the negotiations are not successfully resumed this week.

But the observers said that neither side appeared to be set on a collision course that could jeopardize the country's economic recovery, and predicted that the Swedes would, as usual, reach an eventual compromise.

The powerful Metalworkers' Federation is the only union still engaged in talks with employers, who appear ready to grant the metalworkers a one percent pay increase in exchange for higher productivity.

Industrial workers have pulled out of negotiations in the face of the refusal by employers to consider higher pay, and a mediation commission is considering the claims of 1,500,000 government and local authority workers.

The union confederation is demanding an apparently moderate overall 2.1 percent pay increase in industry, with more for the

lowest-income groups and a pay freeze for those earning more than 110,000 crowns (\$14,900) a year.

The public sector is asking for a 3.1 percent increase to compensate in part for an estimated inflation rate of 11 percent this year.

But employers are asking that the 1981 collective pay accords simply be renewed this year. They say that the country cannot afford higher labor costs.

Employers are also breaking a 30-year tradition by insisting on holding separate pay talks for each individual sector of the economy.

Isuzu, GM to set up new firm in Egypt

TOKYO, Feb. 22 (AP) — Isuzu Motors Ltd. of Japan said Tuesday it has reached an agreement in principle to establish a joint venture in Egypt to produce buses and trucks with General Motors Corp. of the United States.

The agreement, to be signed no later than April, calls for the new company to produce 1,400 buses and trucks a year after 1984 with parts supplied from Japan. The production will be increased to 18,000 units a year by 1989 with 40 percent of the parts obtained in Egypt, the officials said.

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SAUDI EAGLE (Jubail)	28-2-83	GENERAL	EUROPE
NEW DEER	24-2-83	GENERAL	CHINA
GANGOTRI	25-2-83	GEN/RICE	BOMBAY
TONGJIANG	26-2-83	GENERAL	CHINA
SAUDI JEDDAH (Jubail)	28-2-83	GENERAL	EUROPE
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Saudi Star	31-1-83	03-2-83	General	Europe
Maghrab Voy-68	4-2-83	8-2-83	General	Bombay
Marjan Voy-56	7-2-83	9-2-83	General	Bombay
Marhaba Voy-26	7-2-83	10-2-83	General	Bombay
Saudi Al Madina	8-2-83	19-2-83	General	Europe
Munawer	9-2-83	11-2-83	General	Bombay
Songhuajiang	7-2-83	12-2-83	General	China
Ling Yung	11-2-83	12-2-83	General	Brazil
Nagina Trader	14-2-83	18-2-83	General	Bombay
Panch Abha Voy-22	19-2-83	19-2-83	Cont.	Bombay

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Safe energy for next century

Europe conducts N-fusion test

By Katherine Syrimi

CULHAM, England (R) — By this summer scientists will know the first results of an ambitious experiment to imitate the way the sun creates energy, by nuclear fusion.

The way to cleaner and safer nuclear power may be opened by the Joint European Torus (JET) project, which the British Atomic Energy Authority says is 'the largest-ever fusion experiment.'

"If JET is successful, significant progress will have been made in the investigation of nuclear fusion, a potentially rich source of energy in the 21st century," Paul Rebut, head of the JET design team told Reuters.

JET project scientists hope to produce energy in the way the sun does, through the fusion (or pushing together) of atoms rather than their fission (or splitting) as in existing nuclear power stations.

The project was set up by the European Community in 1977 at Culham near Oxford, home of Britain's own research program, after a two-year battle between competing nations including France, West Germany and Italy.

The United States, Japan and the Soviet Union are also working on developing nuclear fusion as a form of electric power, which scientists say is safer than fission.

Scientists at Princeton University in the United States made the first breakthrough in the last week of December when they succeeded in producing their first burst of hot, electrified gas called plasma, the first stage in the fusion process. The Japanese and Soviet fusion experiments are expected to produce their first results in about two years time.

Experts at Culham estimate the experiment will be fully operational by 1988, when they hope to attain the very high temperatures needed for fusion to take place. The first tests this summer will use only hydrogen heated to 10 million degrees Celsius and if these are successful, the temperature will gradually be increased to 100 million degrees.

Hydrogen's isotopes, deuterium and tritium, will then fuse together to produce helium and a neutron, which carries a large amount of energy.

The ultimate aim is to achieve the crucial point where the fusion reaction creates more energy than is put into it. The reaction takes place in a tubular magnetic chamber 12 meters high and 15 meters in diameter called a tokamak, whose design was pioneered by Soviet scientists in the 1960s.

In the massive "Torax Hall", where JET is housed, radioactivity is contained by concrete walls nearly three meters thick lined with boron, which absorbs neutrons.

"You could camp on the roof of our building with no danger," JET spokesman John Maple told Reuters. According to him fusion had no after-heat problems, unlike fission. Though the tokamak becomes radioactive when neutrons go through it at the end of the 25-second reaction the whole system is shut down by remote control and left to cool.

"Even if the plasma escapes the magnetic fields of the chamber during the reaction, it hits the structure's walls and liquefies," Maple added. He said the only by-product was helium, which is innocuous. Tritium is pumped back into the machine after reprocessing and unlike a fission reaction no

radioactive fuel waste is left.

The elements needed for fusion are cheap and plentiful, an advantage at a time of dwindling coal, gas and oil supplies. Deuterium can be obtained from water, and tritium made from lithium, which is widely distributed in the earth's crust.

"But we cannot guarantee that fusion will give us cheap and plentiful nuclear energy," Maple said. "We cannot say whether it will be economically viable at this early stage."

Maple did not envisage commercial fusion reactors until the second decade of the 21st century at the earliest. "Fusion work is costly and any commercial adaptation of reactors may depend on economic conditions at the time," he said. "Though their running costs are likely to be low, construction costs are high."

The JET apparatus alone cost European Community taxpayers \$290,000 and the research bill at Culham between 1976 and 1986 is expected to total about \$1.5 billion.

Under a European Community agreement, more than one-third of JET's 288 professional staff are British and the rest come from other community countries plus Sweden and Switzerland, which are also taking part in the experiment.

The Princeton Laboratory is JET's most serious rival, but Maple said there was a large degree of cooperation between fusion projects including those in the Soviet Union.

"Nuclear power, whether fusion or fission, is our only energy alternative," Maple said. "Other sources are merely additional to the conventional coal, gas and oil. We now have to find out whether fusion is the true alternative."

Researchers find evidence of anti-cancer genes

By Paul Jacobs

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Researchers at children's hospital and the University of California, Los Angeles, appear to have the first clear evidence of a cancer-suppressing gene in humans: a short stretch of a human chromosome that must be present and in working order to prevent the formation of an extremely rare eye tumor in young children.

The findings, in two papers published recently in the journal *Science*, support a 10-year-old theory that there are two principal ways for cancers to form. Some tumors may be caused by the activation of cancer-causing genes. Others, like the eye tumor, may be the result of the loss or deactivation of anti-cancer genes.

The scientists have been studying the chromosomes of a large number of children with retinoblastoma, a white tumor that develops within the light-sensitive retina at the back of the eye. The cancer, which usually develops by the time a child is three, has long been known to run in families, although most cases have no family history at all. In some cases, it is possible to see that a short stretch of a single chromosome, No. 13, is missing in these patients, but in most patients the chromosome appears normal.

In one of the papers published the researchers trace the hereditary form of the disease in three separate families to a small band on chromosome 13. The location — on the longer of two arms on a chromosome identified by the number 13 — is identical to the spot that the same researchers showed in 1980 was responsible for the non-hereditary form of the disease.

The newest finding strongly suggests that a single gene — a short stretch of deoxyribonucleic acid or DNA on the chromosome that directs a single activity in the developing retina cells — is affected in all forms of the rare eye tumor, according to the authors, including Dr. Roberts S. Sparkes from the UCLA school of medicine, and A. Lynn Murphy and William F. Benedict, from children's hospital.

In their second paper, the physician-scientists describe the first direct evidence of how that gene contributes to the development of the rare cancer.

The findings come from a single patient, a 3-year-old girl with retinoblastoma in both eyes, one of which was removed because of the extent of the cancer.

But the samples taken from the child were not completely normal. The scientists could show that the cells did not produce the full amount of an enzyme, "esterase D," whose production is controlled by a spot on chromosome 13 that these researchers showed to be very close to the gene responsible for the eye tumor.

They concluded that a short stretch of one of two chromosomes number 13 that are present in all normal cells was missing. The defect was simply too small to be seen under a microscope. Then they examined tumors removed from the little girl's most severely affected eye and were surprised to find that tumor cells each had only a single chromosome 13, instead of the expected two. And the chromosome 13 that was present was the defective one, without a normal gene at the spot known to be responsible for the eye tumor.

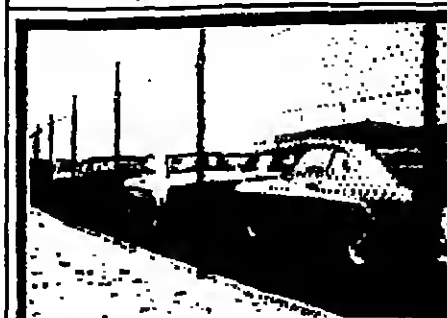
The discovery in a single patient strongly suggested, for the first time in humans, that a cancer was the result of the absence of a properly working gene.

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Another Look

Multiple-choice test for the departed year

By Robert Yeakam

It's time for our annual multiple-choice test for the departed year. If you get more than three wrong you have to read and memorize the World Almanac:

1. President Reagan blamed all but one of the following for the economic recession:

- (a) Democrats in Congress.
- (b) The Carter administration.
- (c) International economic problems.
- (d) The Soviet Union.
- (e) Gloomy reporting in the press.
- (f) Extraterrestrial beings.

2. A new bumper sticker appeared. It read, "LET 'EM EAT:"

- (a) cheese.
- (b) ketchup.
- (c) jelly beans.
- (d) industrial waste.

3. Two days after Amnesty International reported that 2,600 unarmed peasants were slaughtered in a four-month period by his government, Guatemalan President Efraim Rios Montt said:

- (a) "It must have been the work of Sandinistas from Nicaragua or aliens from space."
- (b) "Christianity is alive in Guatemala today."
- (c) "We don't have that many unarmed peasants in Guatemala."
- (d) "Yo no hablo Ingles."

4. The new American MX missile was named "Peacekeeper" by President Reagan. The invasion of Lebanon was named "Peace in Galilee" by Israeli Prime Minister Begin. The invasion of Afghanistan three years ago by the Soviet Union was called "a peaceful gesture to aid the government of Afghanistan in liberating itself from foreign enemies." How many foreign enemies have the Soviets turned up in Afghanistan?

- (a) None.
- (b) 100.
- (c) 1,000.
- (d) 10,000.

5. For reasons that any newspaper reader will know, many Americans recently began to feel that aid to Israel — which accounts for one-quarter of all assistance provided to other countries even though Israel has but one-tenth of

one percent of the world's population — should be reduced. This view was also vigorously put forward by many of our allies. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee therefore voted to:

- (a) cut both military and economic aid.
- (b) cut military aid only.
- (c) keep aid at its present level.
- (d) increase aid.

6. Two newspapers were publicly praised by the president of the United States. They were:

- (a) *The National Enquirer*, published by Generoso Rips Jr., and *The Star*, published by Rupert Murdoch.
- (b) *The Washington Times*, published by the Sun Myung Moon, and *The New York Post*, published by Rupert Murdoch.
- (c) *The Hollywood Reporter*, and *The South Beach Sentinel*.
- (d) *The New York Times* and *The Boston Globe*.

7. Which of the following people were convicted of felonies — or had their convictions confirmed after appeals — in the past year?

- (a) One Transamerica union president.
- (b) Two United States mayors.
- (c) One congressman.
- (d) All of the above.

8. President Reagan is pushing for a modification of the extradition rule to the Fourth Amendment that would give police the power to use evidence that has been obtained illegally — providing:

- (a) that the police officer obtained the evidence "in good faith."
- (b) that the police officer obtained the evidence in good faith and was willing to say "cross my heart and hope to die" when testifying to his innocent intent.
- (c) that the police officer was not only willing to say "cross my heart and hope to die" when testifying how he obtained the illegal evidence in good faith, but that he provide testimonials to his good character from his mother or father or wife.

9. The British comedian Marty Feldman, who died toward the end of 1982, was a vegetarian who said, "I would not willingly eat anything with intelligent life but I would willingly eat: (a) a Transamerica union leader, (b) a movie producer, (c) a National Enquirer editor, (d) Senator Jesse Helms."

ANSWERS: 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4. (a); 5. (d); 6. (b); 7. (d); 8. (a); 9. (b).

WHERE DO THEY GO TO DIE?

At the request of Mrs. P. of Baltimore, I am reprinting a column I wrote several years ago. It was called "Where Do They Go?"

Dear Dr. Steincrohn: I am nine. Where do animals go to die? They don't have cemeteries. I am curious. — Georgia.

Dear Georgia: You are a perceptive lad. I doubt that most grown-ups have thought of it. Perhaps a veterinarian could give you the answer. As for me, I too have asked myself: the birds I hear, the birds I see — where do they go to die? And the stray cats? Stray dogs? Except for an occasional corpse flung to the side of the road by a ruthless driver, where are all the dead ones?

Is there something in the nature of animals — all the way from ant to zebra — which propels them toward a secret oblivion? Is man the only one of all living things that rebels against extinction? Is the proper way acceptance, resignation and a studied disappearance? Where do they go to die? In what field, in what woods? Perhaps by night, they sink into the silent waters of a river, lake or ocean. By some alchemy from on high, they never again come to the surface. Not only do strays evaporate into nothingness, I recall the search for a 17-year-old dog of a friend. The faithful and beloved animal was

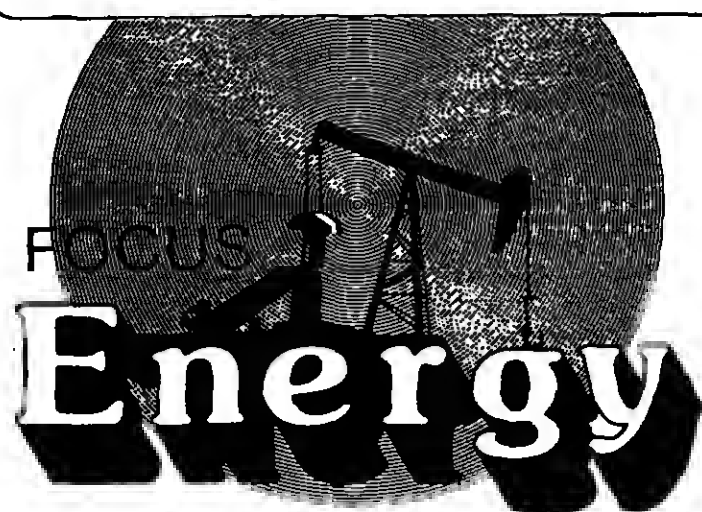
blind, deaf and semi-paralyzed. The veterinarian was also treating him for heart trouble.

One evening, Frederick was let out, as usual, before bedtime. But this evening, he did not return. We scurried around with flashlights to search for him. "He can't be far," said my friend. "He is too weak to walk 50 yards." Frantically, we searched in the cellar, under the porch, in the garage, in the adjoining yards of the neighbors. But no Frederick. We did not give up until about 2 a.m. Early the next morning, as the sun began to put out its searching beams into every crevice and possible hiding place, the hunt began again. It spread out to include an area of many miles. Still no Frederick. Whistling, exhortations, promises of favorite food — nothing helped. (In our zeal, we forgot that he was deaf.) He had disappeared as effectively as a wisp of smoke on a windy day. Newspaper ads brought no results. Blind, deaf, paralyzed, Frederick had summoned enough energy to keep a secret tryst with his maker. But where? And where all the birds and bees, dogs and cats — and the others? Where do they go to die? That's their secret, Georgia. Let's keep it that way. Better it remain unsolved. I think that Frederick, wherever he is, will agree.

Dr. Peter J. Steincrohn
M.D., F.A.C.P.

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To develop isolated communities

Indonesia launches a bold, new strategy

By Warief Djajanto

KUPANG, Indonesia (Depthnews) — In East Nusa Tenggara province there is only one good asphalt road. It connects Kupang, the provincial capital, with the district town of Atambua, 250 kilometers to the northeast near the border with the neighboring province of East Timor. The Atambua-Kupang run is eight hours by bus.

In Flores, the whale-shaped island to the north of Timor, the 700-km road from Larantuka at the eastern tip to Labuhan Bajo at the western end, is rock-strewn and rugged. It takes five days to cross by jeep with overnight stops.

Road conditions here give an initial impression on the level, or lack, of progress in this province of some 100 islands and islets in Indonesia's southeastern flank.

Aptly named, Nusa Tenggara means southeastern islands, they comprise two provinces — West and East Nusa Tenggara. Kupang, capital of East Nusa Tenggara, is 2,000 kms east of Jakarta but less than 500 kms from the Australian coast.

The Portuguese first came to Flores and Timor in the 16th century, followed by the Dutch in the 17th century. With a standoff on Timor, an 1859 agreement divided the island into two. The Dutch got the western part minus a small patch of land. The Portuguese got the eastern half which was incorporated into Indonesia in 1976.

Colonization brought little economic progress to Timor, Flores, Sumba, the three main islands and the rest of East Nusa Tenggara.

East Nusa Tenggara today has no grand plans of major industrial development, except for one cement plant being constructed in Kupang. The majority of the province's 2.5 million population are subsistence farmers who grow maize, some rice and raise cattle.

Much of the land is hilly with shallow soil and deep valleys, and very dry. The steep hillsides tend to erode. Only about 50 percent of the land surface can be used for any kind of agriculture. Java, on the other hand, can use up to 80 percent of its land for agriculture.

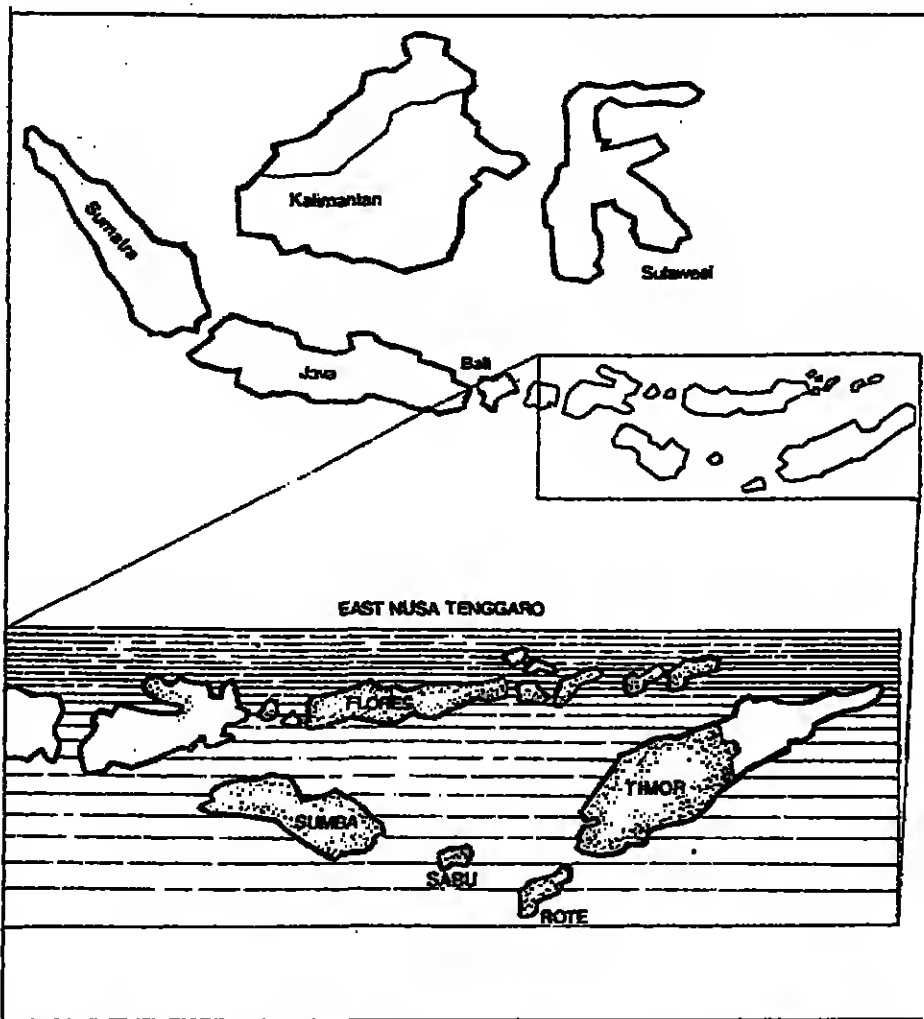
A common rural scene is grass steppes and rock with scattered dry clumps of trees. The climate and terrain is similar to that of Northern Australia. Rain comes between November and March. For the rest of the year the acute dry season can be harsh. This results in widespread water shortages and poses a serious constraint for developing agriculture.

Provincial per capita income was as low as \$112 in 1978. In the district of South Timor it was only \$75. The national per capita income average was \$360 in 1978.

After several years of locally scattered famine, East Nusa Tenggara has only recently become self-sufficient in food crops, with maize as the main staple.

Coffee is the primary export. It accounted for 51 percent or \$10.5 million of foreign exports during 1974-79. Sandalwood is another important export item. Export of cattle was stopped in 1978 and is now limited to interprovincial trade.

Manufacturing is minimal and is limited to the processing of agricultural products like



coconut oil. Manufactured goods have to be imported from Java. One hotel in Ruteng, Western Flores, has had its entire furnishings shipped from Surabaya, East Java.

The high price of consumer goods from Java puts an added strain on the pockets of the already impoverished inhabitants. A bottle of soft drink in a Kupang restaurant costs 400 rupiahs (\$0.64) while in Java it is only 150 rupiahs (\$0.24).

There is little private investment. One significant exception is a domestic private venture in North Timor — the 8,000-hectare Timlico ranch. The weak infrastructure of rural roads and interisland shipping are disincentives to major private investment in this drought-prone province.

The 1976 East Indonesia Regional Development Study identifies five major problems in East Nusa Tenggara. The first is slash-and-burn agricultural practices that lead to erosion and flash fires. The second is isolation. The remoteness of villages leads to higher cost of goods and services. In the island of Saba, for instance, a liter of gasoline costs 500 rupiahs (\$0.80) compared to 240 rupiahs (\$0.38) in Kupang, which is the standard nationwide price.

Its lack of an industrial base is also a major obstacle. Only 20 percent of the labor force work in non-agricultural activities.

Moreover, there is a conservative social structure. This then is the reality of the situation which planners have to contend with. East Nusa Tenggara is poorly endowed with natural resources. Room for progress thus lies in the few resources it has: cash and food crops and small processing industries.

"The sectoral programs have to be in line with what resources are available," Boeky, chairman of the East Nusa Tenggara Regional Planning Agency (Bappeda), told Depthnews. "We identify areas for development based on their resource base."

For the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1984-89), the thrust will be on problem areas like poverty-stricken *kecamatan* (subdistricts). This falls under the concept of what Governor Ben Mboi calls the "weak point strategy." One aspect of this approach is the development of local motivators who understand the value system of the community.

"Sending in extension workers who are an extension of formal institutions is not as effective," says Boeky. "Extension workers come and go, thus creating more problems than solving them. However, a village youth trained in appropriate technology returns to his community with a sense of mission."

Elaborating on the weak point strategy, Governor Mboi says the basic idea is the equal spread of development opportunities which must revolve around three weak points: regional, human resources and sectoral.

"Give attention to those neglected regions that have limited resources," he explains. "Give opportunities to the neglected people, the isolated communities, the dropouts. We see them as weak sectors which did not get sufficient attention in the past."

"Also, give attention to those development sectors that were weak in the past. Family planning, fisheries and credit servicing have

notably been weak sectors in East Nusa Tenggara. Governor Mboi admits, however, that bringing progress to communities with conservative social structures is difficult to predict. He says:

"This involves human beings. Constant contact is needed to create a helpful condition. Change cannot be expected without our help. But it is difficult for government employees to go up and down the mountains to take the message of development in poor communities. In short, these employees must have the real zeal."

On the sectoral level, the central government in Jakarta is giving special attention to financial and technical support for the governor's strategy. Along this line, the government, with cooperation of United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the World Bank, has put together a program of regional planning and investment oriented projects (PPIP) covering East and West Nusa Tenggara.

"We started work in January 1981. At the central level, direction is given by the Domestic Affairs Department, Bappedas (national planning agency), and the Public Works Department. At the provincial level it is given by the Bappeda," says Aca Sungandhy, national project coordinator of the PPIP.

In Kupang the World Bank provides two regional planning experts attached to the Bappeda. For their two-year work period they are paid \$6,000 per month. The PPIP's task is to identify projects that could develop the resources and respond to the needs of the people of the two provinces. "East and West Nusa Tenggara have an annual per capita income of \$50 to \$150. Basic needs are still a difficulty," says Aca, a regional planning specialist based at the Public Works Department in Jakarta.

"One problem is marketing. You have a situation of isolation. How do you market cash crops like coffee and cassava? The farmers complain they can't market their goods. Our strategy is how to stimulate marketing by opening the channels for marketing — roads and ports."

In Flores, for instance, a cash-crop rich island but with an isolated hinterland, a 144-km all-weather, rock-and-sand-compacted road is being built between Maumere and Donga. It is hoped this road along the island's north will complement the one along the south in transporting agricultural produce.

Aca cites an example of on-going projects with a private sector component. "We're packaging four kinds of high priority projects that can be handled by private concerns," he says. "A mini-sugar mill, a slaughterhouse, and the development of smallholder salt and seaweed production."

"There are many projects that can be managed by the private sector, like marketing fruit juice. But there is no picture yet of the marketing and credit servicing channels."

The central Timorese highlands around the district towns of Soe and Kapan produce top quality oranges. A study is underway to look into the feasibility of a pilot project, Aca says.

East Nusa Tenggara's road to development is certainly a long haul. And Governor Mboi is realistic enough to see the difficulties ahead. "Changes definitely cannot happen in one five-year plan," he says. "We have to have courage and patience. We start by opening up isolated areas which *benas* (mini trucks) can enter. Then will come government employees. The process of modernization itself cannot be expected to be as easy as counting one, two, three."



BUBIYAN BRIDGE: The 2400 meter-long bridge which links the coast of Kuwait to the Bubiyan Island was completed four months ahead of schedule.

Kuwait's vital bridge

Georges Ravel

PARIS (RFT) — In Kuwait, the French civil engineering group Bouygues has completed, four months ahead of schedule, a bridge 2,400 meters long which links the coast of the country to the island of Bubiyan — a bridge of great strategic interest, since the end of the island is opposite the Iraqi frontier.

This project of 280 million francs could constitute, for the Kuwait clients, a sort of "test" of French competence. Technical competence, first of all, since American and other experts on the spot consider that the bridge is "a prototype of remarkable conception." Sales competence, too, for the Bouygues group presented the lowest offer, in the face of competition from the Americans, the Italians, the Japanese, which they were able to do thanks to their technology.

This achievement offers definite prospects to French civil engineering companies. The bridge was their first operational contract in Kuwait. The Bubiyan bridge is an excellent "shop window" for French industry in that country. The potential of contracts which can be collected in Kuwait between now and June 1983, according to the public-works ministry of Kuwait amounts to 1.2 billion francs for military hospitals, airport runways, roads

etc. The top enterprise in the building trade, Bouygues is likely to show in 1983, as in 1982, a keen increase in its international activities. Among the big building projects now under way are Riyadh University in Saudi Arabia (5.5 billion francs between now and 1984), a thermal plant in Lagos, Nigeria (1.7 billion francs), the airport of Dar-es-Salaam in Tanzania, a share in the Cairo subway...

In 1982, the turnover figure of the civil engineering branch of Bouygues (including offshore work) will probably reach 3 billion francs and is expected to rise to 5 billion francs in 1983. Francis Bouygues, president and managing director of the group, was elected "manager of the year 1982" by the readers of the weekly magazine *Le Nouvel Economiste*, a distinction handed to him by Jacques Delors, French minister of economy and finance.

The group's balance sheet shows that the turnover figure this year will be 14 billion francs, a rise of 33 percent compared with 1981, with a total profit probably higher than 260 million francs, a rise of more than 20 percent. For 1983, the overall turnover figure should rise to 21 percent to reach 17 billion francs, including 7.3 billion francs from work carried out abroad, or a rise of more than 46 percent.

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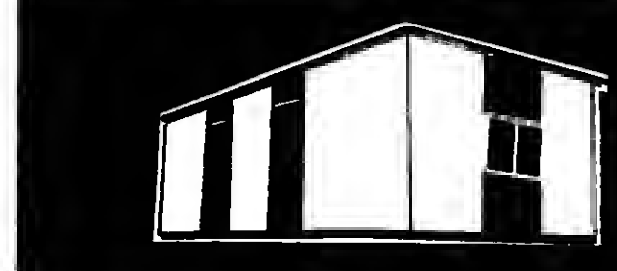
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Greeks, Soviets sign pact

ATHENS, Feb. 22 (AP)—Visiting Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Tikhonov and Greek Premier Andreas Papandreu Tuesday signed a 10-year agreement to boost economic and scientific ties between Greece and the Soviet Union.

"This opens a new chapter in links between our two countries," Papandreu told reporters after a two-hour meeting with Tikhonov at his office in the Maximos Mansion, a former royal guest-house. "It was a very satisfactory dialogue."

The wide-ranging but unspecific agreement opens the way for increased Greek-Soviet trade in agricultural and industrial goods, extending from canned fruit to sewage installations, according to Ministry of National Economy officials.

It also calls for cooperation in energy research and supply, medical environmental and geological research and construction of a bauxite processing unit in Greece with annual production capacity of 600,000 tons of alumina.

"Our meetings played an important role in developing Greek-Soviet relations in all sectors," Tikhonov said.

Economic commentators said the agreement appeared very similar to a 1979 Greek-Soviet accord which remained a dead letter, apart from sales of Soviet oil to Greece.

Long-delayed plans to supply Greece with natural gas by extending the Soviet pipeline from neighboring Bulgaria and electricity from the Yugoslav and Bulgarian grids received only passing mentions in the new agreement, they said.

On the political front, Tikhonov and Papandreu discussed international and bilateral issues including the situation in the Mediterranean and detente.

Papandreu told reporters he had accepted an invitation from the Soviet premier to visit Moscow at a date to be fixed later.

Italy fire blamed on short circuit

TURIN, Feb. 22 (AP)—A short circuit probably caused the cinema fire that killed 64 persons here on Feb. 13, one of the investigators said Tuesday.

Vito Cornescia, citing preliminary reports, said the fire erupted near the ground-floor ceiling, close to the upper part of the curtains, which is crossed by a knot of electric cables.

"We're also checking other possibilities, but so far we haven't found chemical products that might support the theory of arson," the investigator said.

Other experts probing the fire reported unofficially that the victims caught by thick and poisonous smoke in the balcony all died within a few minutes. Some bodies were found still in the seats.

The movie theater manager, Raimondo Capella, has been charged with multiple manslaughter and criminal negligence in the case. Magistrates were continuing their investigation into the responsibility for Italy's worst postwar fire.

Twenty-nine movie houses in this northern Italian city and in nearby towns have been closed following safety checks after the fire.

Third World falling prey to power-grabbing army

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (AP)—In half a hundred capitals around the world, the "brass" are now the ruling class. Military government, a tradition in Latin America, today predominate in black Africa and are commonplace in much of the Middle East and Asia.

More and more, the coup-makers — from sergeants to self-proclaimed "field marshals" — are impetuous young men barely out of military school. In Africa, 20 governments are led by soldiers whose average age was 36 when they grabbed power from their elders.

For millions of youths in the Third World, the army has become what the professions, business or elective politics have been in the industrialized West: the pathway to power.

"The major way to personal advancement in Third World countries is through government service, and the military is a very rapid avenue to government service," says political scientist Claude E. Welch Jr. of the State University of New York at Buffalo, who has closely studied military coups d'etat for almost 20 years. He says they occur in cycles, often tied to economic hard times, and he expects a new upsurge soon unless the world recession eases.

Pope tour set

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 22 (R)—Pope John Paul faces a grueling schedule of 48 appointments in nine days during his forthcoming visit to Central America and the Caribbean, according to a Vatican announcement Tuesday.

He will begin his 30,000-kilometer tour on March 2, visiting Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Belize and Haiti before returning on March 10.

The inclusion of Nicaragua refuted press reports that it might be deleted from the itinerary because two Catholic priests continue to hold ministerial posts there in defiance of the Vatican.

The Nicaraguan Embassy in Rome said that the foreign minister, Miguel D'Escoto, was in India and would not be at a meeting between the pope and the left-wing Sandinista government in Managua on March 4.

The Vatican has twice urged the Nicaraguan priests to resign on the grounds that public office clashes with their vows of exclusive obedience to the church.

The church decided to go ahead with the Nicaraguan visit, but the Vatican insisted that the Pope should not suffer the embarrassment of meeting the dissident priests, according to Italian press reports.

Bushfires raging

CANBERRA, Feb. 22 (AFP)—Two bushfires started by lightning strikes Monday night continue to rage out of control Tuesday in rugged country near Hamilton in Victoria's western districts. Fanned by strong winds Tuesday, the fires had burned out more than 1,000 hectares (2,470 acres) of forest but posed no danger to life or property, firefighters said.

Four firefighting aircraft were being used to quell the blazes. Other fires in Victoria and South Australia, which killed 71 persons last week, have now been brought under control.

Last week's fires destroyed more than half a million hectares of land at an estimated cost of \$250 million Australian dollars (\$241.8 million). One rescue worker told Agence France-Press that five bodies among the 71 dead had still not been identified.

Since 1958, an estimated 190 military coups have been mounted in the less-developed nations, two-thirds of them successfully. Nine were reported last year.

An Associated Press survey shows that 38 governments worldwide are now formally headed by military men, and at least a dozen others came to power through the military or are under its effective control.

Recent coups have produced these young military strongmen:

—Capt. Thomas Sankara, 35, most powerful figure in a new military regime that took charge last Nov. 7 in the impoverished West African land of Upper Volta.

—Lt. Jerry Rawlings, 35, the half-Scottish, half-Ghanaian Air Force pilot who tossed out a civilian president in Ghana 13 months ago, thereby seizing power for the second time in three years.

—Col. Desi Bouterse, 36, who as a sergeant-major led 300 non-commissioned officers three years ago in overthrowing the civilian government in the South American nation of Surinam.

—Samuel K. Doe, who was a 25-year-old master sergeant when he led an uprising

473 to be released

Kenya pardons plotters

NAIROBI, Feb. 22 (AP)—President Daniel Arap Moi announced Tuesday that he has pardoned 412 ex-servicemen and 61 university students who had been charged with involvement in a bid to overthrow the government last year.

"Action has already been taken regarding their release, and instructions issued that they proceed directly to their homes," Moi said in a statement carried by the official Kenya News Agency and broadcast by the state-owned Voice of Kenya Radio.

The order of "presidential clemency," which Moi referred to as a pardon, covered all the university students who had been arrested and charged but had not yet been tried.

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of 17 enlisted men that brought down Liberia's civilian political establishment in 1980. He has since given himself the rank of general.

Others in this category include Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko, who was a 29-year-old paratroop colonel when he first seized power in 1960, and Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi, a 27-year-old captain when he mounted the coup that toppled Libya's monarchy 13 years ago.

The military's appeal in the Third World was evident from the early days of independence.

In the 1960s in Ghana, as many as 1,500 young men flocked to the Kumasi training center to apply for only 40 openings for enlisted recruits. University of Chicago sociologist Morris Janowitz has written.

The attraction is the same today, he said in a telephone interview. "Many people join the military hoping to get a profession, hoping to leave it and go on to something else afterward," he said.

Welch noted that the military itself is a "growth" profession. "Right now, a university graduate in most Third World countries cannot automatically step into a good job in

Liberia rushes troops to border

MONROVIA, Feb. 22 (R)—Liberia said Tuesday it had sent 1,000 troops to its border with Sierra Leone in an angry response to a claim in Freetown that Liberian head of state Samuel Doe had killed his wife.

An official news outlet announcing the troop movement also demanded a clarification from the Sierra Leone government about the report in *The Progress* newspaper, which was quickly denied here.

(The Liberian government announced the closure of its borders with Sierra Leone by land, sea and air with immediate effect. Monrovia radio said Tuesday, in a broadcast monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation in London.)

Earlier, the Liberian leader recalled his ambassador to Freetown and banned all travel to Sierra Leone. The report in *Progress* said Doe, who seized power in 1980, shot and killed his wife Nancy for trying to poison him.

According to Tuesday's statement, Doe said he would rather fight to regain occupied Liberian territory than kill his wife. This was a reference to land sold in 1850 to Sierra Leone, the statement said.

Those who want their physical wants back must return to Uganda to live and cannot sell the property for five years.

Amin, who seized power in 1971 and was overthrown in April 1979, expelled virtually all of the East African country's 45,000 Asians in 1972 and confiscated their property in what he called an "Africanization" of the economy. This dealt a crushing blow to Uganda's commercial life which has yet to recover fully.

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other occupations," he said. "The military is an alternative. It is expanding in many places."

Janowitz says the Third World officer corps generally is recruited from rural families, often those of schoolteachers, other civil servants, or small landholders. This means they owe little allegiance to the urban elite and upper classes, and are more prone to intervene politically in defiance of the traditional powers.

But both Welch and Janowitz also report a trend toward keeping the military a family affair, filling the officer ranks with the sons of soldiers.

The soldiers who rule Benin and Mali in Africa are the sons of soldiers. In Latin America, military families are prominent — Brazil's president, Gen. Joao Baptista Figueiredo, is descended from two generations of officers. In Syria, the army leadership has long been drawn from the minority Alawite sect. Lt. Gen. Hafez Assad, the president, is an Alawite.

This kind of inbreeding can explode within the military ruling groups into clashes between generations of officers, between ranks, between services.

Euromissiles may require improvement

BRUSSELS, Feb. 22 (R)—U.S. Cruise missiles due to be used in Western Europe later this year may eventually require improvements because of rapid advances in Soviet defense systems, NATO planners said Tuesday.

The slow, low-flying pilotless drones, a key element in the NATO alliance's nuclear modernization plan, remain relatively invulnerable for the time being, they said. But the threat posed by new Soviet ground-to-air missiles and advanced radar would have to be considered in coming years.

The NATO officials discussed press reports that the ground-launched Cruise, to be deployed in five Western European countries, had already become vulnerable and quasi-obsolete even before its deployment.

Such speculation was fuelled by discussions in Washington on the air-launched Cruise missiles, which the medium-range missiles to be deployed in Europe.

The U.S. Air Force wants to curtail production of the air-launched Cruise and work instead on a medium-range missile incorporating new technology because it fears current missiles could be obsolete in a few years time, the officials said.

The new technology envisaged includes the ultra-quiet "Stealth" research being carried out by the United States for the strategic bomber.

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	Min	C	F	Max	C	F		Min	C	F	Max	C	F
Amsterdam	-2	28	4	39	clear		Mexico City	9	48	24	75	cloudy	
Athens	2	36	10	50	cloudy		Miami	21	70	22	72	cloudy	
Bahrain	15	59	18	64	clear		Montreal	-1	30	5	41	cloudy	
Bangkok	26	79	32	90	clear		Moscow	-6	21	-3	27	clear	
Beirut	5	41	12	54	clear		New Delhi	11	52	14	57	clear	
Berlin	-9	16	1	34	cloudy		New York	2	36	11	52	clear	
Brussels	-3	27	-2	26	clear		Niagara	1	34	9	48	cloudy	
Buenos Aires	19	66	24	75	clear		Oso	-8	18	-1	30	clear	
Cairo	7	45	18	64	clear		Paris	1	34	5	43	clear	
Caracas	21	70	33	91	cloudy		Peking	-9	16	-2	26	clear	
Chicago	1	34	10	50	cloudy		Rio de Janeiro	20	68	36	97	clear	
Copenhagen	-5	23	-1	30	clear		Rome	3	37	11	52	cloudy	
Dublin	2	36	5	41	clear		San Francisco	10	50	16	61	cloudy	
Geneva	-6	21	3	37	clear		Seoul	8	18	3	37	clear	
Helsinki	-15	5	-8	18	clear		Singapore	24	75	32	90	cloudy	
Hong Kong	12	54	14	57	cloudy		Stockholm	-10	14	-3	27	clear	
Jakarta	23	73	31	88	rain		Sydney	21	70	27	81	cloudy	
Kuala Lumpur	23	73	33	91	clear		Taipei	14	57	21	70	clear	
London	0	32	4	39	clear		Tokyo	2	36	10	50	clear	
Los Angeles	15	59	27	81	cloudy		Toronto	1	34	8	46	clear	
Madrid	4	39	12	54	cloudy		Vancouver	2	36	10	50	cloudy	
Manila	19	66	33	91	clear		Vienna	-1	30	2	36	clear	

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